BOMB
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P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,174—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1901.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th Feb.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1201.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	21st Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 190
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar., 190

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2831	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets.	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Seillier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph ing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th February, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"A STEAMER," .... Sailing about 28th Feb.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th Jan., 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SETOS	1716	Koppistatten	18th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 7th Feb., 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

FOR ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLING KIT.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, AND HOLDALLS.

UNIFORM CASES AND LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

THE "KLIPPIT" LADIES' HAT CASE TO HOLD 6 HATS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

JAPANNED STEEL AND LEATHER COVERED TRUNKS, SOILED LINEN BAGS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that :—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease ;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose ; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value ; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

AN
EXCELLENT
DIGESTIVE

We have just opened
a few cases of

CREME
DE
CACAO
A-LA
VANILLE

A Liqueur of exquisite flavour in 17 ounce fluted bottles which we offer at Rs. 2-8 per bottle. An opportunity not to be missed, as the usual price is Rs. 5 per bottle and no further supply is expected.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ESPLANADE BRANCH.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts.	Rs.	20	0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts.	Rs.	19	8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers..	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
2	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

MISS JANET WALDORF

Supported by a Powerful Company.

In the High Class English Comedy.

"THE HUNCH-BACK."

TO-DAY, AT 5 P.M.

By Special Request.

A GRAND MATINEE.

When will be produced

"INGOMAR,"

THE BARBARIAN.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEB. 18th and 19th,

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL

AS "HAMLET."

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "OTHELLO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th February, 1901.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY the 20th February 1901, at 6 P.M.

J. SHEEPSHANKS,
MARSHALL F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of THEODOLITES by various makers, and instruments of all kinds for Surveying and mapping are for sale in the office of the SURVEY COMMISSIONER, Poona, from whom detailed lists can be obtained on application.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on MONDAY the 25th February 1901 and following days commencing at 2 P.M., a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Blocks, Chain Cable, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c. &c.

The stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 18th idem.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the sale; otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc Supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON and TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR, of "NESBIT HALL," Nesbit Road Mazagon. For particulars Apply MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

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SALE OF WARM OVER-COATS, SUITS AND FANCY GOODS

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P.M. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, an invoice of tweed, broad cloth, cashmere and Venetian cloth, over-coats, short coats, pants and waist-coats, feather and satin fans, clocks and time pieces, albums, lady's work boxes, terrcotta and magolica ware, Japanese ware, baba tricycles bicycles, American platedware, etc.

Also on account and at the risk of Mr. Ruttansy Jivraj—silk wall screens, centrepieces, standing lamps, silk table covers, marble clock, silk folding screen salver, carriage clock marble top gilt teapoy, cabinet, vase, lamps, door chicks jewel box, figure with stand, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH AND JOLLY BOAT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Custom Bunder, by order of the concerned—

1 steam-launch with engine and boiler and 1 Jolly-boat.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, opposite the bungalow of Sir Albert Sassoon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, by Wimbridge and others, platedware by Reed and Barton, crockery, glass-ware, large size fish bowl, Singer's hand and foot sewing machines, piano, guitar, lamps, table ornaments, bicycle, large size aviary with birds, English ice box, iron safe, figures, etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. E. D. SALE consisting of a Standard Indian square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Schue, Stuttgart, imported by Marks and Co., Ld., in very good order Autoharp, seven stops church organ with kneeswell by Rose and Co., marble top table, chest of drawers, teapoy, clock, table ornaments, chairs, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Francis Butler consisting of Binoculars, pocket pistol, carpets, wearing apparel and sundries.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of Rev. Mr. Wait, consisting of iron spring cots, cane chairs, meatsafe, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, lamps, almyra, cupboard, chest of drawers, Wither's iron safe, English large size cooking stove, etc.

1 S. B. B.-L. rifle, 450 bore, by Westly Richard, with cartridges
1 lot fancy hand-painted pictures on wood
On account of the concerned, ex. s s Lochiel—
T. V. B. Company 11-25.—15 bales grey shirtings
T. V. J. Company 739-40—2 bales grey shirtings
1 D. B. B. L. Gun G. T. Bland and Sons London
1 Sea Chamber revolver by Watson Bros. with cartridges
1 D. B. Pen fire gun by Joseph Harkson in cases

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles
1 Beeston Humber gent's bicycle
1 elegant self-driving victoria, with a removeable coach-box
1 second-hand french-polished office shigram
1 strong-built landau
1 second-hand serviceable dog-cart
1 Maltese Poodle (Slut)
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

25 cases Milk Maid Brand Swiss Milk 4 doz. each,
1 squre mahogany piano by Collard and Collard.
1 semigrand mahogany piano by Collard and Collard.

AT 1 P. M.

By order of the executor of the late Mrs. Annie Bapte—

1 handsome strong barouche with a pair of powerful bay Australian mares and harness.

1 handsome strong bay waler gelding 15-2, six years, goes well in saddle.

1 chesnut C.-B. Mare, goes well in harness.

The property of other gentlemen—

1 handsome strong Victoria with serviceable coach box in very good order.

1 Second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 Second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome powerful bay Arab horse, quiet in harness and saddle

1 handsome chesnut Arab pony, goes well in harness,

Under instructions from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 24th, MONDAY, the 25th, and TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction at "San Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished and English and Calcutta-made household furniture made to order by C Lazarus and Co., Calcutta, best plated ware, very rich crorkery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a very valuable large English clock, strikes quarter and half hours and chimes, valuable steel fire-proof safes on stand by Chubbs and Son, handsome large size gilt pier glasses on mahogany marble tables, very elegant English drawing-room suites, upholstered with rich silk damask, handsome 6, 8, 10, 12, 25, 50, and 54 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash Brothers," very valuable large size bronze figures and ornaments, large and small very valuable rich velvet carpets, valuable library, very old real China jars and vases and flower pots, rich oil paintings and oleographs, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the late Sir Albert David Sassoon, Baronet C.S.I.

Also 4 large diamonds each weighing ruttees, can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

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1 handsome, strong, English-built Cee and under-spring landau, by Laurie and Marner, in very good order.

1 handsome, strong showy cabriolet by John Car and Co., with bicycle wheels.

1 handsom strong English-built wagonette, in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th February, 1901.

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The undersigned will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods at their sales Rooms, at 2 in the afternoon, of WEDNESDAY, the 2 th day of February, 1901.

The goods will be on view three days before the day of sale. Catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY recently held from us by Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS has been TRANSFERRED to Mr. HARVEY PEACHEY who is authorised to SIGN our Firm "per pro."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
By their Representative in India.
F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.

Calcutta, 7th February, 1901.

NOTICE.

ALL PERONS having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant R. C. WARREN Cheshire Regiment are requested to apply to the President—Committee of Adjustment—Quetta on or before the 10th March.

E. J. LAMB, MAJOR.
Cheshire Regiment.
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Quetta, 4 February, 1901.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER is arranging a HARMONY CLASS which will be held in the CATHEDRAL GIRLS SCHOOL on SATURDAY MORNINGS. Candidates prepared for the Trinity College, Theoretical Examination.

For terms apply to

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Post Free.

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Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

12, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 10,00,000
Uncalled Capital.......... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	....	5½
„ 1 Year	....	5
„ 6 Months	....	4½
„ 3 Months	....	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund..........$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,240
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,230xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	57
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£25	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£231
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	3 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	[illegible]
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	4 dRs.5	0
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,600	1,000	10 per ct.	[illegible]
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	[illegible]
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	423
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	[illegible]
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	335
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	560
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	205
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	230
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	390
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,010	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	5,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70-
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.8	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	173
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,875
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	[illegible] pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,720
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	60
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,480
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	435
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5.	600
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1619
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	205
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	570
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	702½
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	467 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs17	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	460
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	2[illegible]5
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	200	500	500	53	
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	55
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	415
Munmar M.	000	250	all	Nil.	395
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	395
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	535
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	155
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	200xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	125
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	340xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	5
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	1900
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	1060

THE plague returns for the week ending the 9th instant show a serious increase in the mortality, the number of deaths being 4,377, as against 3,415 in the week preceding, and 2,137 in the similar period of last year. The principal figures are: Bombay City, 845, against 588; Bombay Districts, 471, against 363; Calcutta, 129, against 71; Bengal Districts, 2,491, against 2,038; North-Wes-Provinces, 44, against 14; Madras Presidency, 138, against 44. As regards Madras, all the deaths occurred in Salem District, where the disease has assumed an epidemic from. There were 11 deaths in Benares District, and 33 in the Ballia District adjoining, whither the plague has suddenly spread, Rajputana also reports 8 imported cases, with 5 deaths in Marwar. Ten districts in Bengal report deaths from plague, though it is only severe in Patna, Soran, and Monghyr. Cuttacks however, has had 58 deaths during the week.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols .... £ 97 1-16=plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes .... £102 1-2=plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .... £107 1-2= unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities .... £93 5-8=
Bar Silver in London .... 28 =1-16
„ in New York .... 57-7-8 =1-4
Exchange on London at Paris .... 25'22=plus 1
„ on New York .... 4 87 =1-8
Discount Bank of England.......... 4 1-2 p. c. unchanged.
„ Short London Bills .... 3 7-8 p. c.
„ Indian Bank Bills .... 3 7-8 p. c.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, £125,000

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet but steady to-day at following rates:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 1-32d.
„ Demand .... 1s. 4 1-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.......... 1s. 4 9-32d.
„ Francs.......... 171
30 Days' sight, Japan.......... 148 1-2
„ Shanghai 201
Silver London 28
„ New York.......... 61

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly sale of Coucil Bills on India for Rs. 70,00,000 the following allotments were made:—

Rs. 35,70,000 .... to Calcutta
„ 19,40,000 .... „ Bombay
„ 8,10,000 .... „ Madras

Rs. 63280,000

Tenders on these places received 21 per cent. at 1s. 3d. 31-32d. above that rate in full. The average rate for allotment was 15'97.

Telegraphic Transfers were allotted as under:—

Calcutta .... for Rs. 390,000
Bombay .... „ 100,000
Madras.......... „ 190,000

Rs. 6 8,0000

Tenders at 1s. 4 1-32d. received 71 per cent. The average rate was 16'05.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week was for Rs. 76,10,000. The amount to be allotted next week is Rs. 70,000,000.

Extra allotments:—

Bills on Madras for Rs. 20 000 at 1s. 4d.
Transfers Calcutta for Rs. 100,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Coins	28,60 557	9,000
Gold Bullion	1,71,4315	16,38,241
Silver Coins	74,222	10,000
Silver Bullion	1,91,270 (a)	

(a). In addition to this Rs. 24,00,000 worth o silver was imported on Government account.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 95, for Account and later on improved to Rs. 95-8. There was no further change at closing time.

SHARES.

Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 240. Badham Pile shares have changed hands at Rs. 155.

COTTON.

As advices from the Home continue of an unsatisfactory character, business in Bombay has almost come to a stand-still; and buyers and sellers cannot come to terms even at some conversion in prices. Rates for forward description are quiet but steady with no business passing. At Colaba 3,600 Rs. are reported to have changed hands between exporters and mills.

The official quotations are:—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms....	184	171	162	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	1[illegible]5	178	...	Do.
Scinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	199	179	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	199	193	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned	197	192	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned.	...	192	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	..	194	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned Khamgaum, Machine-ginned Karanja, Machine-ginned	206	200	..	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	213	207	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	232	..	..	March 25
Surat do	..	...	226	15-25 May.
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned,	217	206	..	April-May.
Do do	...	...	193	19-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	221	May 25
Western	...	...	211	Do.

The normal area under late cotton in Bengal is now estimated at 84,100 acres, of which only 61,500 acres have been put under this crop in the present year. The area planted with cotton last year was reported to be 13,000 acres. The contraction of the area still further in the current official year is attributed to the unfaourable character of the Season at the time when the crop was sown. It seems, probable however, that the normal area given is slighty too high the total yield is estimated at 4.450, 000 pounds against 3 559,600 last year.

The following are are receips of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	108	190,134	46,470
Barsee and Nugur	654	68,586	24,412
Berar	3,465	330,502	94,194
Hingunghat	...	8,458	5,021
Dhollera	75	4,725	38,626
Broach	3	2,000	33,520
Coompta and Dharwar	87	12,083	19,807
Westerns	...	2,214	1,126
Bengals	820	140,227	237,864
Sind	599	2,116	18,056
Persian	...	3,592	3,607
American	...	6,635	5,531
Egyptian	...	2,934	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,282
Total...	5,811	777,137	564,681

The following figures showing the distribution of cotton since the commencement of the season, will be of interest. It will be noticed that the shipments to Europe have so far been considerable, 2,29,031 bales having been exported from 1st October, 1900 to date, compared with 28,227 bales last year an increase of 200,804 bales shipments to Japan have fallen off, and so also to China, the deficiency in the former case being 66,777 bales and in the latter 13,620 bales.

	1901	1900		Difference.
Receipts for the week ending 13 Feb. 1901	72,375	29,338	plus	43,037
	1900-01	1899-1900		
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 13th Feb	777,137	554 081	plus	213,066
Shipments for the week.	1901	1900		
Europe, China, Japan,	21,325	2,310	plus	19,015
and Coast Ports	593		plus	39,231
2Total...	2,1979	2,903	plus	19,009
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 13th Feb	1900-01	1899-1900		
Europe	229,031	28,227	plus	200,804
Japan	79,824	166,601	—	66,777
China	5,039	18,799	—	13,620
Coast Ports	14,992	3,852	plus	10,240
Total...	3,28,036	1,97,389	plus	1,30,647

Afloat in Harbour, Europe,	19,7389	nil	plus	19,595
China, Japan & CoastPorts	7,392	8,460	plus	1,068

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 21st January 1901 2,129 bales. total exports from Bombay by B. B. and C. I. Railway from 1st October to 24th November 1900 8,457 bales.

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet. The Total sales for the day amounted to 8,000 bales and the quantity sold for specuatli[illegible] and for export was 500 bales. Imports 4,0[illegible]0 bales. Spot 5 12-32— 1-32.

Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sep.
5-19	5·13	5·10	4·56
—1-64	—3-64	—	—

In New York the receipts (for 2 days) at the Ports were 48,000 bales Exports to Great Britain were 20,000 bales and to France and Continent 15,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands ....9-16=—1 16
Futures, month of May..........9·07=—15
Do Do of Aug..........8·67=—11

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing doing in Wheat and White Delhi, April, May, remain at Rs. 45-3.

LINSEED is declining and there is no business passing.

The quotations are—

Linseed bold ready Rs. 8-5; April-May Rs. 8-3

RAPESEED is dull, but some buyers are still in the market.

We quote:—

Brown Katnee .... Rs. 6-4
Do. Delhi .... „ 6-1

POPPYSEED remains unchanged at following rates:—

Poppyseed Ready Rs. 8-12; April-May Rs. 7-11

CASTORSEED is quiet, and native dealers are said to be operating sparingly. The rates are:—

Castorseed Ready Rs. 35-4; April-May Rs. 34

GINGELLYSEED is firm with some European buyers.

We quote:—

Gingellyseed, New. 85 per cent. ....Rs. 45
„ „ 75 „ .... „ 44
„ „ 50 „ .... „ 42-8
„ „ Red „ .... „ 41
Groundnuts .... „ 40

The first Note on the wheat crop of Bengal for the year 1900-1901 shows that the total area under cultivation is 1'616,300 acres, or 36,500 acres in exsecs of the normal. Should the weather continue favorable it is estimated that a crop amounting to 105 per cent of the normal will be narvested.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Jan. 1901.	Since 1st Jan. 1900.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	725	211,735	186,230
Linseed	2,334	54,086	16,491
Rapeseed	2,370	42,107	14,296
Gingellyseed	75,64	546,854	714,824
Poppyseed	17	3,551	4,287
Groundnuts	197	25,601	7,868
Castorseed	6,913	198,094	33,967
Rice	2,545	853,535	866,724
Myrabollams	5,182	140,781	not recorded.

PIECE GOODS, YARNS, &c.

It will be seen from the following statement that the stocks of cotton piece goods and yarns on 31st January 1901 were in excess of the figures for the previous months. The increase in baled goods was 6,126; in cases 26,725. Cotton yarns show an increase of 1340 bales.

	Stock on 31st Dec. 1900	Deliveries	Stock on 31st Jan. 1901
Cotton Piece-goods Bales	24,587	8,399	30,713
Cotton Piece-goods cases	25,385	10,805	26,725
Cotton Yarns Bales	1,978	1,448	2,348
Copper Braziers Tons	203	116	295
Yellow Metal Braziers Tons,	317	258	177

TRADE OF INDIA

With reference to our remarks in our yesterday's report, it may interest our commercial readers to know that the value of merchandise imported into Calcutta by sea last month was twenty-two lakhs larger than in the corresponding month last year. The principal increase was under the headings of metals, sugar, kerosine oil and cotton. On the other hand, the imports of gold fell off by thirty-five lakhs of rupees is a reduction of nine lakhs, as compared with January 1900.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 15.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJEE.

Reference for Judgment.

11714-90—Unwalla and P—Runchordas Moorarjee vs The Municipal Commissioner for Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

091—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Ebbrahimjee Essoofbhai—Payne G S and M.

1092-332-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Nanoo Mull Tullockchand vs Ramchander Mowjee—Maganlal and J.

1132-381-05—Payne G S and M—Jadhowjee Parmanand vs Mathuradas Caleanjee—Bicknell M and M

1100-541-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdool Latiff Mahomed Joosuf and others vs Dr Goolam Tarwar and another—Smitham B and N

1061-110-98—Framjee and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khooshaljee—Wadia and G

1073-313-99—Shamrao and M—Ellen Atkins vs Edward Charles O'Brien—Smetham B and N

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

081-00—Hiralal M and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherriff Dewjee Canjee Nanu and H

356-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vadhman Mansey vs Coarsy Vassya and others—Captain and V

659-00—F P Pavri—Abdool Kayoom Abdul Tyeb vs Bhoja Dama—Nanu and H

595-00—In person—Sitaram Sawlia vs Hindustan S W Co Ld—Dikshit and D

133-00—Smetham B and N—Wittobal and others vs Manglia Narayen and others—Janardhan and R

585-00—Mirza H Khan—Heerjee Mohunjee vs Dulsookh Fulchand—Smetham B and N

685-00—Craigie L and O—La Societe Generale Mercantile vs Chotalal Ravikaram and another—Mansuklal J and M

587-98—Chitnis M and M—Gheliabhai Atmaram vs Dhunbai and others—Thakurdas D C and H

120-98—Pestonjee R and K—The Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Co vs Jetkabhai Culliaujee and another—Edgelow G and W

691-00—Craigie L and O—Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy vs N B Jeejeebhoy vs Mohomed Hoosein Makba and others—F P Pavri

633-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo S Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and another—P G S and M and S B and N

680-93—Payne G S and Co—Manjee Canjee and others vs Petamber Canjee—Mirza H K

131-00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazulbhai Visram and others vs Janbai and others—L and Co Thakurdas and Co and M and R

611-00—Mulla and M—Tricumdas Hemraj vs Tulsidas Hemraj—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WHITWORTH.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

552-97—Payne G S and M—Dropadabai vs Tookaram Pandoo Survey and others—Jamsetjee and R

193-00—Mansuklal D and J—Carsondas Hargovandas vs Dharamsey Govindjee and others—Thakurdas D and Co

655-00—Smetham B and—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdool Latiff bin Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf and another—Ardeshir H D and Co Thakurdas Co and In person.

506-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Valabdas Vanarsi vs Tulsidas Vithaldas Shayer—Hiralal M and M

680-00—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balcrushnajee Pitale vs Narayen Cashinath Murkute and others—Captain and V Daptary and F and in person.

800-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jeewa vs Rustomjee Framjee Kharas—Bicknell M and M for postponement

836-00—Captain and v—Suleman Haji Ali vs Jusuff Hajee Ali and another—Payne G S and M

5-95—Edgelow G and W—Bhicajee Dadabhai Dhanidadoona vs Bai Sirajbai and others—Craigie L and O

131-99—Thakurdas D and Co—Peerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassum and others—Payne G S and M

406-00—Matubhai J M—Manacharam Ramdas vs Maganlal Goolabdas—Chitnis M and N.

334-00—Edgelow G and W—Porozbai Widow vs Ardeshir Shapurjee Narielwalla—K D Shroff.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

HANDICAPS.

The Byculla Club Cup—1 1-4 Miles—Security 10-4; Cherry 9-11; Tuval Cain II 9-5; Vigorous 8-10; Kelso 8-2; Allie 7-8; Gnuilo 7-2; Enfil 7-0 and Masseeah 6-10. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

The Turf Club Cup—1 1-2 Miles—Evensong 10-7; Daisy Belle 8-7; Prime 8-6; Yildiz 8-5; Chand 8-4; Menelans 8-0; Hyderi 7-12; Mameluke 7-10; Regal 7-8; Shanavaz 7-5; Admirer 7-0 and Earl 6-0.

The Final Plate—6 furlongs—President 9-12; Sweet Vernal 9-5; Brigand 9-1; Fiebelon 8-0; Jehangir 7-9; Special 7-8; Achilles 7-4; Indiarubber 7-4; and Heliotrope 6-7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

The International Stakes—7 furlongs—Beccles 9-5; Nada 9-1; Ocean 8-8; Rebecca 8-4; Not yet 7-10; Veera 7-2 and Investment 7-0.

The Small Pony Handicap—5 Furlongs—Prince Charlie 9-14; Brigand 9-7; Conqueror 8-7; Governor 8-5; Grey Leg 8-2; Advance 8-1; Dictator 8-0; Atalanta 7-13; Chancellor 7-6; Feerose 7-5; Bakhtawar 7-4; Peanut 7-4; Palefece 7-3; Flashlight 7-0; Ruby 6-12; Vakil 6-10 and Shah Jehan 6-7. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 11 lbs.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Byculla Club Cup—Leonidas, Misrule, Veneda, Gnulls, Up Guards, Brave Hemyar, Chokedore, Spark, Malts, Stand off, Henry Coin and Tourist.

The Auction Stakes—Peerage.

The Turf Club Cup—Killarney, Shanavaz, Eclipse, Angler, Earl, Shanghai, Chieftain, Exile II, Manchester, Muswood and Recollect and Yildiz.

The Final Plate—Rocket, Witness, Nobleman, Ram Ring, Arthur and Bonaparte.

The International Stakes—Acme, Pansy, Geistan, Guy Fawkes and Nada.

The Small Pony Handicap—Panalls, London, Prince Charlie, Oriental, Jamil II, Aristocrat, Jupiter, Tam Ring, Arthur, Magistrate, Shah Jehan, Vakil and common Greyleg.

The Melton Stakes—Spot, Grey Mist II, Homewood, Sampler, Red Gold, Boy, Jeddah, Jowar, Bin Rashid and Manilla and Hector.

IT is interesting to note (says the "Jewish Chronicle") that for the first time in the history of England the Proclamation of the Sovereign at the meeting of the Privy Council was signed by Jews, namely, Lord Pirbright, Sir George Faudel-Phillips, and Sir Marcus Samuel.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water 7-27m., 9-26a. Low water, 2-28m., 2-9a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Miss Janet Waldorf's Company.

A HINDOO FAIR.—The annual Maha Shivratri Fair will be held at Walkeshwar and Babulnath Temples on Sunday next.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—A special general meeting of the above Library will be held in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday, the 16th Feb. at 5 p. m.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PAINTER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Sonapore Burning Ground, regarding the death of Sidao Hari, a Hindu, aged twenty. The deceased was a painter and resided at Cooper Street. Eight days ago, Sadoo was engaged in painting the ceiling of the second floor of Tata's new Albion Buildings at Byculla. He was standing on the plank of the scaffolding doing his work when his foot slipped and he fell down, sustaining a fracture of the right collar-bone and other injuries. He was attended to by a Parsee bone-setter. About a week ago Sadoo had fever, and on Sunday last lock-jaw set in and he died on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

BREACH OF PLAGUE RULES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, three tindals of boats, named respectively Balla, Gunila and Zaloo, were prosecuted by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, for taking passengers in their boats to Karanja without having them or their crew medically examined as required by the plague regulations. On it being mentioned to the Magistrate that the first accused was not the real tindal, the case against him was adjourned. The second accused pleaded guilty and was fined one rupee for each passenger, that is, Rs. 21 in all. A doubt having been raised as to whether the third accused was on the boat at the time when Mr. Pereira the Customs, officer boarded he was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Viji Nanji, a shop-keeper, his wife Jethabai and his servant Dharamsey Buttonsey were prosecuted by Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, Divisional Health Officer, on a charge of selling ghee containing substances not exclusively derived from milk, Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared to prosecute, the accused being defended by Mr. Oliveira, pleader. On the 13th December last, Dr. Sorab purchased from the accused's shop, a quantity of ghee, which on being examined by the Chemical Analyser was found to be impure. The first accused said that he was not in the shop when the article was sold. The shop from which the ghee was purchased was in charge of his wife and the servan. The Magistrate dismissed the charge against No. 1 and fined Nos. 2 and 3 Rs. 5 each.

THE PARSEE ANJUMAN OF DAMAUN.—At a special meeting of the Parsee Anjuman of Damaun held last Monday at the residence of Shet Sorabji Manekji Damanwala, it was unanimously resolved to hand over to the Parse Panchayet of Bombay the securities of Rs. 12,000 and to receive annually the interest thereof. Owing to the death of the President, the late lamented Shet Sorobji Manekji Damanwala, Shet Cowasji Dorabji Bhurda Damanwala was nominated the President, with full power in his absence to Mr. Makooji Jamsetji Bhatta to perform the duties of the President. At the same meeting it was announced on behalf of Shetan Kooverbai Sorabji Damanwala that she had set apart in memory of her deceased husband the sum of rupees two thousand the annual interest whereof would be applied towards the relief of the poor Parsees of Damaun.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vaziralla Hoosein, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Barker, before Mr. W. Webb, with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 101, belonging to his master Shivshunkerlal. Complainant keeps a shop at Bhendy Bazaar Road and accused was in his employ. On the 6th instant complainant gave accused Rs. 201, directing him to despatch the amount by a money order to Cawnpore. Accused returned after a short time and handed a receipt to his master. A few days after complainant received a communication from Cawnpore in consequence of which he suspected accused who had already made himself scarce. On an inquiry complainant ascertained that accused had despatched only Rs. 100 and misappropriated the balance. A report was made to the police, who arrested accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJI.)

THE CHURNEY MANGALWADY BURIAL GROUND.

AMIRUDIN BIN MAHOMED HUSAIN KHATIB AND ANOTHER VS. ABDUL RAHMAN BIN GULAM MOHIDEEN SHAIK BHICCAN AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs in this case prayed that the first plaintiff may be declared to be entitled to be the manager of the charitable property left by his ancestor; that the defendants be directed to give up the managership which they had usurped, and hand over the possession of the property, books of accounts, and all papers appertaining to the charity and all cash in hand to the first plaintiff, and render an account of all receipts and disbursements, etc. Mr. Davar and Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that the first-named plaintiff is the great grandson of one Syed Ebrahim Bin Syed Abdul Rahman, a member of the Bombay Konkanee Mahomedan community. About one hundred years ago Syed Ebrahim set apart the immoveable property in Churney Road, commonly known as the Churney Mangalwady Burial Ground for charitable purposes, directing that the same was to be used solely for the burial of the dead bodies of persons of the Mahomedan Community, and that all rents and profits of the property were to be solely applied towards "Mowlood," i. e., particular Mahomedan prayers and ceremonies in the particular Mahomedan month. He left behind him four sons. The donor also directed that the property was also to be managed by his descendants, but that such descendants were debarred from either selling, mortgaging, or otherwise alienating the property, and every defaulting manager was to be removed from his office, and the management was to devolve upon other descendants of the donor.

In conformity with the said directions, some of the managers, on entering upon their duties, made certain declarations, undertaking to discharge their duties as directed by the donor, and declaring the rights of the descendants of the donor to remove all defaulting managers. Thus defaulting managers had from time to time been removed from their offices and were substituted by other descendants of the donor. Some time ago the plaintiffs discovered to their horror that Mahomed Ali Shaik Bhiccan had committed sacrilege by demolishing many of the stone graves, including those of the donor and his wife, and that he did not perform the "Mowlood" at the proper time and in the proper manner. Shaik Bhiccan had retained the management of the charity although not appointed manager, and had mismanaged the charity, committing a breach of the donor's directions. Defendants had usurped the management, and continued to do so and refused to produce for inspection the authority under which they took up the management. On the 11th February 1900 Mahomed Ali Shaik Bhiccan died in Bombay, and since his death the defendants had taken up the management of the charity and were wasting the funds of the charity institution.

The defence was a denial that the plaintiff was a great grandson of the donor. Defendants were unaware of any directions given by the donor concerning the management of the property. The allegations of the plaint were in material parts false and misleading. It was stated that Abdul Kadur Shaik Bhiccan regularly submitted his accounts of the management of the property at meetings of the Jamat convened for the purpose of inspecting such accounts, which were all passed by the Jamat. The first plaintiff made certain unfounded demands on the defendant, Shaik Bhiccan, which the latter refused to comply with. About a month before the death of Mahomed Ali Shaik Bhiccan he appointed both defendants co-managers with him of the property. On the 25th October 1900 they submitted to a meeting of the Jamat the accounts of the management, which the Jamat passed and ratified the appointment of the two defendants as co-managers of the property. They said that their appointment and their management of the property met with the entire approval of the respectable men of their community, and that they, and they only, were entitled to manager the property as descendants of the donor. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The Court proceeded with the hearing of the evidence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

BROKERAGE ACCOUNT.

JAIRAJ GORDHANDAS VS. MAGANLAL SHIVPERSAD

MR. JINNAH, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram, and Madon, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The suit was instituted to recover Rs. 4,761-4-9, the balance of a brokerage account, together with interest and costs. The plaintiff having proved his claim, his Lordship passed a decree in his favour for the full ammount.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 14.

Monday:—Barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, South-West Punjab, and North-West Provinces, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Circar and North of the Deccan. Shallow depression has formed in Sind and depression in Centrael Provinces has extended southwards into Madras Decan and eastwards into South-West Bengal. Showers have fallen in Chota Nagpur and South Behar, Ranchi reporting one inch. Cloud has increased in Bengal. Temperature continues in general defect in Nort-West India and Ten asserim, and in excess elsewhere. The defect is considerable to large in Lower Sind and Gujarat and the excess is considerable to large in lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east of Central Provinces Orissa, and the greater part of Madras.

SIMLA, FEB. 14.

Thursday:—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in the Punjab, Central and North-western Provinces. Orissa and West Bengal and has fallen slightly in Arakan and Lower Burma Coast. The depression in the North of the Bay is apparently aproaching the Arakan Coast and severe gale and roug sea are reported from Diamond Island. Rain has fallen on the Madras Coast, Orissa, Bengal and Burma and it has been unusually heavy at Cuddalore and in Lower Burma. Cuddalore has received three inches, Diamond Island four inches Bassain and Thayetmiyo two. Toungoo, Yamethin, Mymensing, Jalpaiguri, Masulipatam one. Light rain falls—and snow have been received in Upper India hills. The temperature is in general defect except in south east of the peninsula, Lower Burma and Tenasserim. Defect is large to very large in the North West of Peninsula, Rajputana Gujarat Orissa Lower Bengal and parts of the North Western Provinces and excess is considerable to large in South East of the peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

14TH FEBRUARY 1901.

Amritsar—Bright, no signs of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Ferozepore—Bright, no signs of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan—Bright, no signs of rain. Fine weather doing good to wheat. Rapeseed is doing well. Crops prospects generally good.

Delhi—Bright, no signs of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore—Cloudy, but no rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cottou picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon—Cludy and unseasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually cool. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Kharif harvest in progress.

Broach.—Bright, fair weather. Unusual cold. Cotton arrivals slow. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable, Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, ready for for picking and show bolls rapidly ripening. Expect improvement in crop owing to seasonable weather.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls in some places.

Barsi.—Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent, and prospect much improved. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Unusually cool. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far.

Hubli.—Mornings cold. Cotton picking completed.

Bellary.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease. Food-grains suffering for want of rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·048	Calm	1	68·8	43·0	87	...	2·62	+0·53
Sirsa	30·025	SE	3	72·2	40·0	68	...	0·92	−0·40
Delhi	30·035	Calm	1	67·7	48·1	61	..	2·47	×0·62
Agra	30·031	Calm	3	73·0	47·9	61	...	2·63	×1·77
Cawnpore	[illegible]	W	3	71·2	44·0	79	..	[illegible]	×1·86
Allahabad	30·011	W	4	75·7	50·9	68	...	5·11	×3·64
Jhansi	30·082	SW	2	73·1	51·7	70	..	3·65	+2·71
Jacobabad	29·984	Calm	2	78·9	39·0	48	...	1·95	×1·22
Karachi	29·989	ENE	6	80·4	53·2	77	...	0·89	−0·23
Jeypore	30·068	ENE	3	73·2	48.0	44	..	2·14	+1·04
Ajmere	30·093	NE	1	69·9	40·9	65	...	2·55	+1·59
Deesa	29·986	NNE	6	80·0	45·5	30	...	0·12	−0·30
Ahmedabad.	29·990	ESE	1	81·6	49·2	29	..	0·04	−0·67
Bhuj	30·010	SSW	5	[illegible]	57·5	47	..	0·04	−0·26
Jamnagar	30·005	SSE	6	79·0	49·8	63	...	0·00	−1·06
Dwarka	30·003	NNE	21	73·4	64·1	45	...	0·07	...
Rajkot	30·027	ESE	3	80·4	45·5	67	...	0·00	−0·50
Bhownagar Para	29·983	W	4	79·5	49·7	25	...	0·00	−0·78
Veraval	29·992	NNE	7	77·0	51·3	59	...	0·01	−0·05
Neemuch	30·073	E	3	73·0	[illegible]	34	..	0·79	0·01
Indore	30·044	N	3	72·8	[illegible]	62	..	0·76	−0·08
Saugor	30·063	E	6	71·4	48·1	53	...	3·83	+1·88
Jubulpore	30·026	NNE	3	75·4	48·9	66	..	3·29	+1·50
Hoshangabad	30·071	NE	2	75·7	47·3	54	...	2·70	+1·10
Khandwa	30·026	Calm	4	79·2	[illegible]	50	...	1·48	+0·26
Raipur	29·961	Calm	4	79·2	57·8	84	...	1·67	−0·49
Nagpur	30·000	NW	6	84·3	53·2	54	..	1·10	−1·12
Amraoti	30·013	NNE	6	81·6	52·4	36	...	2·73	+0·93
Akola	30·025	SSE	12	80·0	43·0	42	...	[illegible]	−0·77
Surat	29·968	N	3	83·5	52·1	44	...	0·38	−0·14
Malegaon	30·027	WNW	5	79·3	41·4	25	..	0·74	−0·43
Bombay	29·963	NNE	13	78·5	62·9	52	...	0·74	−0·14
Poona	30·033	Calm	5	82·1	42·5	43	...	0·22	−1·45
Ahmednagar	30·014	NW	4	78·3	39·9	39	..	1·41	−0·14
Aurangabad	30·018	NW	9	79·4	49·2	25	...	1·32	...
Sholapur	29·960	NE	8	86·7	49·5	21	..	0·68	−1·19
Ratnagiri	29·936	ESE	6	80·0	57·9	61	...	0·01	−0·79
Belgaum	[illegible]	ENE	9	83·3	43·5	42	...	0·02	−2·28
Goa	29·932	SE	10	81·0	63·3	[illegible]	..	0·01	−1·19
Karwar	29·942	NE	4	81·2	60·6	76	...	0·00	−2·82
Mangalore	[illegible]	Calm	4	83·8	72·9	58	...	1·26	−2·40
Calicut	29·881	Calm	7	90·2	72·0	71	...	3·91	−2.59
Cochin	29·887	NNE	..	93·0	78·6	76	...	5·31	−3·92
Bangalore	29·922	NNE	4	87·3	62·8	73	0·10	1·14	−3·19
Secunderabad	29·961	NNE	7	88·6	57·2	31	..	0·97	−1·17
Masulipatam	29·892	NNE	4	83·5	70·	93	1·25	5·68	−2·84
Bellary	29·936	NW	6	[illegible]	63·2	39	...	0·09	−2·30
Cuddapah	29·876	SW	G	96·2	73·2	46	..	1·68	−4·20
Madras	29·876	S	6	88·0	72·0	88	0·55	6·85	−12·70
Coimbatore	29·899	N[illegible]	5	91·4	70·6	70	...	..	...
Trichinopoly	29·903	NE	4	98·1	75·4	86	0·07	7·97	−0·49
Negapatam	29·876	S	4	84·2	77·9	77	...	34·68	+4·44
Colombo	29·913	SE	7	89·0	72·5	89	..	25·46	+1·51
Adep	30·054	ENE	11	77·3	71·4	[illegible]	...	0·32	−0·7

In column "Wind Rate per hour." L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Central Provinces and at Lahore, Cawnpere Allahabad, Jhansii Akola and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed. slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong at Dwarka and moderate to light in other places.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 10° below the avarage in Central India, Central Provinces and Berar and at Cawnpore, Ajmere, Rajkot, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and the minimum 8° to 16° in Central Provinces and Berar and at Jacobabad, Deesa, Neemuch, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bavnagar Para, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Belgaum. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 40° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are uniportant and the skies are partially clouded at a few stations in the Madras Presidency.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Masulipatam (1·25") and over half an inch at Madras, 10 cents at Bangalore, and a few drops at Trichinopoly.

The weather, though gradually improving, is yet slightly unsettled in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—February 13.

10 p.m. .... 69·9

THURSDAY—February 14.

6 a.m. .... 64·9
10 a.m. .... 70·5
2 p.m. .... 76·1
4 p.m. .... 75·3

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.
THE KANGAROO
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A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.
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has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Haddon Hall, 2,77 tons, Captain W H Hood, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain C J Benton, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,378 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 82 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr L W Hartley, Mr Yusuf Khoja, Mr Hoonahan, Mr L Montiro and 105 deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain B H Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 5th January, with a general cargo, 1 horse, 2 ponies and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs James, Mr Rose, Mrs Bartry, Mrs Roberts and two children, Mr McMillan, Mr Bowles, Mrs Douglas and son and Miss Bell. She experienced strong gale during the first part of the voyage, and strong N-E wind from Aden.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 14.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Hardinge		Ody	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Shildrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McChellord			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2198	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	34	Kemball			Yacht
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Zamania	2852	Lee			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Chusan	4300	Daniel	China	26-2	P & O Co
Okhla	3435	Steven			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2324	Wisnom	Liverpool		M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Edge			T M & Co
Flor de Mar	121	Nacoda			P Virchand
Umta	3451	Herrington			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Tice			M M & Co
Attaka	139	Rankine			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1604	Duncanson	Hamburg	20-2	F M & Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Karachi		F M & Co
D	Clan Menzies	1693	Becket	Madras	16-2	F M & Co
H&J	Virawa	2158	McDougall	Zanzibar	16-2	M M & Co
L	Bahaduri	829	MacAliston	Mangalore	15-2	Shepd & Co
N	Baku Standard	2375	Tucker	Marseilles		E L & Co
O	W Hall	1912	Diver	Antwerp		T M & Co
P	Nankin	3900	Benton	China	14-2	P & O Co
Q	Goa	1217	Nielson	Zanzibar	20-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kaveri	583	Ahmed	Bhownager	16-2	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	20-2	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-2	C Boggiano
4	Bisagno	1510	Dante	China	17-2	G Delaya
5	Flintshire	2476	Dwyer	Dunkirk	15-2	Bombay Co
7	Matin	2433	Archer	Rangoon	15-2	K N & Co
8	Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Karachi	16-2	K N & Co
9	Eden Hall	2332	Wilkes	Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
10	Albano	2433	Kudenholde	Antwerp	19-2	G & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheeler	Aden	16-2	P & O S N Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	16-2	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Thorndale	1854	Lorimer	London	6-3	P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Othello s	Rogers	Hull, Jan 5
	Khandalla s	Metcalfe	Busreh, Feb 2
	Secundra s	Groom	Calcutta, &c

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Okhla s	Steven	Calcutta
	Daghistan s	Littlehale	Antwerp
	Pemba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf
	Indus s	Duchatean	Marseilles
	Nankin s	Benton	Hongkong

The steamer Haddon Hall, Captain Hood, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Umta, for Calcutta, &c.
" Othello, for Hull via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—84 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.
Asia s—500 cwt linseed cake, Glade and Co; 10 casks cocoanut oil E B Parekh; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 121 bales cotton waste, &c, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—4,000 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asia s—20 cwt ajmaseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wellington s—100 bales cotton, Jehangir Byramjee; 275 bales hemp, Seervai and Chinoy; 250 bales hemp, J Chaves and Co; 105 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee; 170 bales twist waste, N Futehally and Co.
Othello s—50 cwt gum, Jetha Premjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Flintshire s—171 cwt groundnuts, A Glascheck and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Othello s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Albano s—150 cwt gum and 2 pots geranium oil, Volkart Brothers; 500 cwt old copper coins, Mall Schutte and Co.
Gulf of Trinidad s—4,080 cwt rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 206 cwt turmeric, Khetsey Canjee and Co; 110 bales cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Indus s—1,500 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri.
Eden Hall s—200 cwt gum, Heerjee Virdhur.
Baku Standard s—5,000 cwt castorseed and 4,998 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 150 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers,
Flintshire s—300 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 15th February.

1. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, at 6-45 a.m. to-day.
2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m.
3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-morrow. Dress: Plain Clothes. Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 3-55 p.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.
Bombay, 15th February.

1. The Battalion will parade for a Field-day on Saturday next the 16th instant. A, B, C, D and F Companies will rendezvous at Mahaluxmi Station, B B & C I Railway at 7-30 p.m. The place of Rendezvous for the remaining Companies will be notified to Officer's Commanding who are requested to make their own arrangements for getting their companies to the Rendezvous. Dress—Field-day order, putties to be won. Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on falling in.
2. Helmets, Buttons, Leather chain straps and Putties will be issued to members of A, B, C and G Companies on application at Head-quarters.
3. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company in the Grant Medical College Grounds at 5 p.m. this day (Friday) the 15th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters and letters, addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Barbasch Herman
Blohm Edward
Blow T B
Broun Sophia
Brown W T
Caillot E
Cameron Mrs
Cardini Alexandre
Cassula N
Connell R A
Deepholts J P
Dumas Joseph
Flocker Fritza
Freilich Marcus
Gast W
Gray W S
Guillet Louise Mrs
Hepstein H
Hirsch W Anton
Meer Sina Miss
Miller John
Murray G H
Neilsen J
Peyton Mrs
Plant J S
Policoff R Mrs
Presman N
Rodgers Mrs
Sanft Leon
Schmidt F E Oskar
Schuh Samuel
Schwartz P Miss
Searson Miss
Stopp A
Turner Miss
Usborne Gordon
Volbragh J T S

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 9th February, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th Feb 1901— G I P R system	2,09,351	8,58,785	7,706	10,75,842
I M R do	53,900	1,84,200	4,400	2,42,500
Total	2,63,251	10,42,985	12106	13,18,342
Actuals for corresponding week ending 10th Feb 1900— G I P R system	1,84,134	5,40,876	5,913	7,30,923
I M R do	63,001	1,93,078	5,443	2,61,522
Total	2,47,135	7,33,954	11,356	9,92,445
Increase or Decrease G I P R	-25,217	-3,17,909	-1,793	-3,44,919
I M R	-9,101	-8,878	-1,043	-19,022

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

VAKIL—February 13, at Ahmedabad, Khan Bahadur Jehangirjee Pestonjee Vakil, President, Ahmedabad Municipality, aged 55. Uthamna ceremony at Ahmedabad to-morrow (Friday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—February 8, at Hajipur, Mozufferpur District, Bengal, the wife of Hugh Barker, of a daughter.

FAREWELL—February 2, at Ywatoung, Sagaring District, Burma, the wife of C W F Farewell, Burma Railways, of a daughter.

O'BRIEN—January 29, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain H M S O'Brien, The Border Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DILLON—ELLES—February 7, at Lahore, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev Mr J G Syme, M A, Chaplain, Lieutenant-Colonel G F Dillon, 26th Punjab Infantry, to Dora Amy, only daughter of Major-General Sir Edmund and Lady Elles.

KIDD—SKILLING—January 23, at Dehra Dun, N-W P, by the Rev Father Julius, James Anderson Kidd, to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Skilling.

DEATHS.

CODD—At the General Hospital, Madras, after a short illness the dearly loved wife of A L Codd, M R C, aged 50 years.

DRAPER—February 12, at Perambore Barracks Road, Madras, Frederick Walter, the dearly loved child of Susan and Walter Draper, aged 14 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1901.

GOLD MINING IN INDIA.

METALLIFEROUS Mining in India formed the subject of an admirable paper read the other day before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Dr. J. W. Evans, formerly State Geologist and Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore. Attention was chiefly directed to gold-mining, which is not here the new industry it is in some parts of the world. Its history is one of wonder and romance. All historical accounts of gold-mining in this country commence with the identification of the southern part of the peninsula with the land whence the navy of Tharshish came every three years, carrying to Solomon gold, silver, ivory, apes and peacocks. But whatever element of speculation there may be as regards that, there is no room for doubt that gold was worked in India long before Solomon stood forth in all his glory. Pliny refers to the widespread gold working by Nareæ whom Dr. Evans is inclined to identify with the Nairs of the Malabar Coast, and he regards the recent discovery of Roman silver coins of the first three Emperors near Bangalore as evidence of an exchange of Roman silver for South Indian gold. No one has disposed of this theory, but that the mines were skilfully worked in ancient times there is no possibility of doubting. In many places the excavations reached a depth of between two and three hundred feet, occasionally exceeding that, but how the ancients kept down the water with which the upper strata in the Kolar Gold Fields are saturated still puzzles the latter-day mining engineer. But there is every reason to believe that chatties were passed from hand to hand and the niches in which the labourers, presumably women, stood for this purpose are still to be seen. The method of mining among the ancients naturally differed greatly from that in vogue at the present day, but the want of explosives was felt. The miners lighted great fires in the mines and threw water on the hot rock to shatter it. Fragments of tools, old timbering and appliances have been unearthed in the extensive old workings to be found in Mysore. Many ancient mines have been located in the Wynaad. Traces have also been observed in Bellary and Hyderabad, besides other places in South India, but many of the oldest workings, we may safely assume, are now entirely concealed under surface deposits. From the wealth of the South Indian temples and the enormous booty carried away by the Mahomedan invaders may be gathered the fact of the continued prosperity of the industry during the middle ages. But Dr. Evans believes that long before the Mahomedans came the mines in their richest portions had reached the greatest depth at which work was possible with the simple means then available. It is marvellous that so great an incentive did not produce the improvement in methods and appliances, which might have placed the immense wealth of the reefs in the hands of the workers. Desultory work in the upper portions of the old mines only appears to have been carried on. Tippu Sultan in the eighteenth century does not appear to have even re-opened the deeper levels. His efforts were confined to the search for auriferous quartz among the *debris* filling the shallower portion of the mines, of the working of the less productive reefs that his predecessors had neglected. Under these circumstances Dr. Evans, remarks that it is not surprising his goldmining enterprise was not conspicuously successful. After Tippu's death the villagers continued to search for gold in the old workings on the Kolar Gold Fields, but did not, it is believed, reach a depth of more than 60 or 70 feet, and the occurrence of a fatal accident caused the British Chief Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon, to prohibit mining even at this depth, after which all work seems to have been stopped, except washing the sand at the surface, till the introduction of European methods. Alluvial deposits were worked for thousands of years, and if India still had all she unearthed her wealth would be enormous. But it disappeared, most of it doubtless going into the ground again, hoarded by people who hoped, but in vain, some day to enjoy it. The rise and progress of European mining in Mysore Dr. Evans dates from 1802, when Lieutenant Warren, of Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, visited the mines and reported his find of quartz. But an Irish soldier named Lavelle, taking his discharge after the Mutiny went prospecting in search of gold. In 1871 he commenced work in what is now known as the Kolar Gold Field. He applied for a mining concession two years later. His letter is said to have been cautiously worded, so as to give the impression that the main object for which he was working was coal, though he did not omit to refer to the presence of gold. After consulting with the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner proposed that the concession should be for twenty years, that it should not include gold, silver, or precious stones, and that the royalty should, as suggested by Mr. Lavelle, be seven and a half per cent. of the output, or 10 per cent. if the mine paid over 10 per cent. on the outlay. The applicant naturally objected to the exclusion of the more valuable mineral products, and ultimately, after further negotiation, an understanding was come to in September 1874, by which the right to mine for all mineral products for 20 years was conceded, the royalty being fixed at 10 per cent. of the output for gold and other minerals and 20 per cent. for precious stones. Here there was the origin of the present extensive works now being carried on at depths never touched by the ancients, let alone the miners of the middle ages, who were less venturesome than their progenitors. There was no real rush to Kolar as to Alaska or Coolgardie. Lavelle did not boast of having discovered King Solomon's mines and doubtless would have kept all quiet had he not found that he must have capital to enable him to cope with water which flooded the mines. Companies were formed and their experiences are not yet ancient history. They had anticipated finding gold in payable quantities near the surface But it was not until the workings of ancient times had been reached that this was found, and whereas in 1882, the value of the gold found was only £38, in 1899 it was £10,636,687. In his recent tour to the South of India, the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, visited the Kolar Gold-Fields and paid a deserved tribute to the enterprise by which "what was once a barren rocky tract" has been "converted into a busy centre of industry." That centre has now a population of nearly 40,000 persons in the bleak undulating plateau. An irregular line of lofty chimneys and head gear, square-built bungalows and rows of cottages and huts extend for miles along the outcrop. A leisurely railway whose trains spend most of their time in shunting mining stores at the frequent stations runs the length of the field. Electric lights are being installed in the landings of the mines and Kolar leads the van. The history of Wynaad was sympathetically told by Dr. Evans, but of the Chota Nagpur ventures he spoke of with not unwarrantable bluntness. And he expressed no surprise that as a result of the series of disastrous failures that have distinguished mining enterprise in India during the last quarter of a century, people have come to think that there are only four genuine gold mines in this country. As to whether every other does not represent hopeless failure and inevitable loss—that, in the opinion of Dr. Evans, depends entirely on the way in which new mining enterprises are to be started and how they are to be carried on. Nowhere are intelligent forethought and scientific method so important as in India. There the conditions under which the value of undeveloped mining property must be determined, are quite different from what they are in Australia, South Africa, and America, where no systematic mining was carried on before the advent of Europeans. Gold near the surface was exhausted in the dark ages. To get at it in paying quantities it is necessary to go deep down into the earth. Heavy expense must be incurred even before the value of mining property can be determined, wherefore Dr. Evans urges that the price of an unproved mining block should be very moderate indeed, and if possible entirely in shares registered as fully paid-up, the vendor being prohibited by the articles of association from alienating them till the mine has been properly proved. But even then he wisely holds that it would be preferable to ascertain the value of the property before the purchase is completed.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN GUJARAT. OWING to the heavy mortality amongst cattle in Gujarat during the recent famine, there has been great difficulty in carrying out tillage operations for the new crops, and in order to help the ryots out of their difficulties experiments have been made with a view to determine whether ordinary native field implements can be so adapted that they can be worked by men without the aid of plough cattle. Mr. J. W. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, has issue issued a very interesting pamphlet on the subject, in which he states that the best results were obtained by the use of the seed drill, which is converted into a grubber by removing the seed bowl and tubes. Experiments were first made with three tubes placed a foot apart, and although the work was done well it was too heavy for four labourers. The grubber was then tried with two tubes set eighteen inches apart, and the implement did excellent work and the draft was easy for four men. A fifth man is needed to guide the grubber and he commands a lever which regulates the depth of land disturbed. The grubber should be first worked lengthwise and then across the field, allowing a day to intervene between these operations. The ramp works easily after the grubber and should be dragged along the furrows last made by the grubber, but Mr. Mollison recommends the correctness of this view to be tested during the next sowing season. The experiments were carried out on a small plot of ground, and much time was lost by constant turnings, but the preparatory tilling was done at the rate of two-thirds of an acre in a working day of ten hours. Mr. Mollison, however, thinks that a field prepared like the experimental plot could have been sown and the seed covered at the rate of two acres per day, and under pressure at a still faster rate. He is also of opinion that it is necessary to experiment with other tillage implements, and is not at all sure that a Gujarati cultivator of average intelligence requires an object lesson to teach him how to apply manual draft to his tillage implement, a view in which we agree. Mr. Mollison does not favour the suggestion that famine labour should be employed in the field, but is of opinion that the cultivator can personally make a more satisfactory arrangement.

INCREASE OF PLAGUE IN INDIA. Plague has increased throughout India during the week, and in common with other Provinces the pestilence has gained ground both in Bombay City and Presidency. The advance in Bengal is very serious, several districts, especially Patna, being in process of decimation. The disease has been dormant, even showing a gradual tendency to subside, in the Bombay Presidency, but in Belgaum, Kathiawar, Janjira and Southern Mahratta districts there are ominous increases in the number of cases and deaths. Although Karachi has been reinfected, the outbreak has not yet assumed serious proportions, but the peculiarity of the disease is that, after five years' experience, not one of the experts can tell what it will do a week hence. The plague mortality is accountable for nearly half the total deaths in Bombay city. There were 923 deaths, or an increase of 353 as compared with the disease a fortnight back. It continues to ravage "C" Ward, consisting of the districts of Market, Dhobi Talao, Phanaswadi, Bhuleshvar, Khara Talav, and Khumbharwada, and in this area more than one-third of the deaths occurred. It is also rampant in Kamatipura, where the death rate is appallingly high—267 per 1000—Khetwadi, Girgaum, and Umarkhadi. There were 37 deaths in Northern Fort, which continues to maintain its reputation as one of the most unhealthy localities in the city, 16 deaths in Middle Colaba and 12 in Esplanade, Southern Fort and Upper Colaba being the only areas free from pestilence. The deaths due to diseases of the lungs have advanced, and remittent fever has claimed an increased number of victims. The total mortality was 2,074, giving an annual death rate of 128-26 per 100.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS. PRACTICAL difficulties often arise in connection with the extradition of Criminals, and it is to overcome these obstacles that the Government of India have introduced a bill to amend the law relating to this subject. Many points have been raised regarding criminals who have been sought for by Native States, and it has been argued that the law, as it stands, contemplates the extradition of accused or suspected persons only, the result being that there is no procedure applicable to the case of a convicted criminal who has escaped into British India. As regards foreign jurisdiction, the provisions of the law are surrounded by difficulties, some of which raise doubts as to the extent of its validity. According to the statement of objects and reasons appended to the proposed bill, the Government of India think the necessity for new legislation is established. It was first proposed to deal with both foreign jurisdiction and extradition in one bill, but as the courts before which extradition cases come for disposal are by no means always the same as those which have to exercise foreign jurisdiction, the two subjects will be treated separately. The bill introduced deals exclusively with extradition, and by its provisions it is sought to make the procedure both simple and expeditious.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE PRESIDENCY. THE report of the Administration of the Public Works Department (Civil Works) of the Bombay Presidency is a record of brisk operations, though no very extensive item is included in the returns. New works account for an expenditure of eleven and three-quarter lakhs and repairs seventeen and a half lakhs. Establishment charges amounted to ten lakhs and tools and plant to half a lakh. Numerous useful works are recorded under Salt, Post Office's and Telegraphs while under the heading of Mint, the reconstruction of the portio of Her Majesty's Mint at Bombay is reported. It might truthfully have been added that the artistic appearance of that portio has been utterly and hopelessly destroyed, but that is one of the subjects on which an official report is bound to keep silent. Numerous offices have been built and improved in Bombay and the Presidency and considerable money and labour have been bestowed upon roads which have been extended and improved. Bridges and drainage works complete the roll.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. THE discussion of amendments on the second reading of the District Municipalities' Bill occupied nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting of the Legislative Council. No very vital principle was affected by any of the proposed changes and whilst those which were desirable for the smooth working of the Bill were accepted by Government, the measure remained substantially as it was proposed by its framers. The Bill eventually passed its second reading and as it was desired to have the measure in operation by the 1st April the third reading was fixed for to-morrow. In the little time that was left to the Council after the contention over the clauses of the Municipal legislation, a short Bill to amend the Improvement Trust Act, in certain details, more especially in regard to the constitution of the tribunal for hearing compensation appeals under the Act, was rapidly passed in all its stages, the matter being one on which the Corporation and the Improvement Trust were agreed.

THE Ladies' meeting on Monday will be at 4 p. m. not 5-30, as stated.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of January 1901, were:—1899, Rs. 14,19,48,000; 1900, Rs. 10,52,29,000; and 1901, Rs. 13,91,38,000.

MR. H. CRAWFORD, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MESSRS. R. B. WOOD, I.C.S., and J. S. Heaney, I.C.S., have been appointed Assistant Collectors at Kaira, with effect from the 1st January last.

MR. J. MCNEILL, I. C. S., has been appointed First Assistant in the General Department, vice Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., promoted.

REV. L. M. HASLOPE, Chaplain of Deesa and Aden, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st March or subsequently.

NEARLY Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for compensation to the tribesmen in the Khyber for lands occupied for military purposes during 1899.

CAPTAIN W. BEALE, Second Assistant Resident, has been appointed a member of the Aden Port Trust, vice Lieutenant N. S. Coghill, proceeded on leave.

MR. E. GREENWOOD, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, has been granted three months extension of the leave on medical certificate granted in October 1900.

HER Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar is going to England for two years shortly for the education of her children. The Maharaja has taken a place for her in the country.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Monday was 112, the quinquennial average being 77. Thirty-three fresh cases of plague were reported, as also 30 deaths from that disease.

THE Royal Indian Marine ship Clive will leave Calcutta today with the Buffs, arriving at Rangoon on the 19th, and will leave there with the Essex Regiment, arriving at Calcutta on the 3rd March.

FAVOURABLE rains at sowing time led to a greatly increased area being placed under cotton in the Nizam's dominion, but the sudden cessation of the rains did not allow the crop to thrive. The yield is estimated at 88,258 bales.

ON his return to Lahore in the beginning of March, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to hold a public meeting, of which due intimation will be given to consider the question of raising funds in the Punjab for a national memorial to the late Queen-Empress.

IT has been proposed, though by no one in authority, says the "Birmingham Gazette," that King Edward should take the title of "Emperor of the Indies." The title of Emperor of the Indies used to be held by Spain, but was dropped many years ago. It is thought that Emperor of the Britons would include the English-speaking races holding allegiance to His Majesty all over the world.

THE ROMANCE OF THE BRITISH THRONE.

[BY ARTHUR MEE.]

THERE is hardly a chapter in the story of the British throne which has not a romance of its own. There have been Kings of England who have pawned their crowns to pay their debts, and an early English Queen is said to have begged in the streets for bread. But there is nothing more romantic than the story of how Queen Victoria might have missed the throne.

The story that the Queen would never have reigned if a cousin—George V. of Hanover—had been born three days earlier than he was has no foundation except in the imagination of the man who first gave it currency. George V. was born three days after the little Princess Victoria had come into the world, and it has been freely stated that if the births of the two cousins had been reversed the Duke of Cumberland, who was a grandson of George III., would have become King of England instead of King of Hanover, his successor—the present Duke Ernest of Cumberland—would now have been sitting on the throne instead of being merely a peer of the realm, and the world would never have talked of the Victorian era because the Victorian era would never have dawned! It is a pretty story, but, like many pretty stories, it happens to be based on a mistake in the "fundamentals."

But if it cannot be said that the Queen owed her throne to three days, it is much more than likely that she owed it to a single vote in Parliament, or, at any rate, to one of the narrowest divisions ever taken in the House of Commons. It is one of the points that are not made quite clear in history, and which cannot be cleared up now because Hansard does not go back far enough to settle the question. But it is generally believed that the Act of Settlement was passed by one vote, or at any rate by one or two votes.

There was no enthusiasm either in the country or in Parliament when the last of the Stuarts died and the House of Hanover succeeded to the British Crown. There was rarely an attendance of more than 50 members in the House when the Bill was discussed, and the names of the Electress Sophia of Hanover and the intended heir were proposed by a member of very little weight, who was tolerated as an eccentric, and died mad a few years later.

This lack of interest in the proceedings came within an ace of depriving George the First of his throne. The resolution was put on the 14th of May, 1701, and though the figures cannot be accurately traced, there is good reason to believe that it was passed by a single vote at a late hour of the night. Two stories are told of the passing of the Act of Settlement. According to one of them, Sir Arthur Owen was the baronet who gave the winning vote, and he was only able to vote by travelling as fast as numerous relays of horses could carry him from Wales. The other version of the matter is that Sir Arthur Owen was talking with Mr. Griffiths Rice in the lobby when an opponent of the Bill rushed out to rally his friends to prevent the Government rushing the Bill through by a snatch vote. The man who would have destroyed the Bill was unwittingly the means of saving it. Mistaking the views of the two members in the lobby, he called them in the nick of time, and they cast their votes for the House of Hanover.

Whether either of these stories be true or not, there is no doubt that the House of Hanover came within an ace of missing the throne which it has retained for two hundred years. Ireland and England were united by one vote, and the Reform Bill of 1832 was carried by the same majority, but, important as these events are, they can hardly be compared with the accession of the House of Hanover. What would have happened if the Bill had not been carried is one of the most fascinating might-have-beens of history.

It is odd to remember now that Queen Victoria was the object of a plot to deprive her of the throne. It was never made much of, and most people have probably forgotten it, if ever they knew of it at all. Curiously enough, the arch-conspirator was the father of the Duke of Cumberland who, according to the mistaken reckoning we have already noted, missed the throne by three days. He was the fifth son of George III., a man so despised by the bulk of the nation that there was great rejoicing when he left England to rule over Hanover. In 1828 the Duke had made himself master of all the Orange lodges on both sides of the Irish Channel, embracing at least a quarter of a million members, and affiliated with lodges in many parts of the Empire. The Orange prejudice against the existing order was intensified by the emancipation of the Catholics in 1829, and a conspiracy was formed for the exclusion of the Princess Victoria from the throne, and the appointment of the Duke of Cumberland in her place. The Orangemen had secret signs and passwords, and were prepared to obey the Duke of Cumberland implicitly. The Duke chose a deputy from the Army, and one of the sources of danger in the plot was the fact that there were many Orangemen among the troops.

There were men in Parliament, however, with enough to discover and thwart the plans of the Queen's uncle, and it is particularly interesting to remember that among them were Daniel O'Connell and Joseph Hume.

These sturdy Radicals revealed the plot in time to prevent its becoming serious, and when William IV. died, the Duke of Cumberland literally went to Hanover and left the English throne alone.

One of the most remarkable pages in the story of the English Crown is that which relates the attempt to steal it. The thieves succeeded, in the sense that they carried the Crown away, but they were happily caught before they could dispose of their precious booty. It was in the stirring Stuart times. An Irishman who had risen to the rank of colonel in the army under Cromwell, disguised himself as a clergyman, and cultivated the friendship of the Keeper of the Crown Jewels in a most ingenious manner. On May 9, 1671, the "colonel," whose name was Thomas Blood, took two friends to the Tower to see the jewels, gagged and bound the keeper, and seized the crown, orb, and sceptre. They were about to file the sceptre in two when they were alarmed by footsteps. Hastening away the thieves succeeded in reaching the draw-bridge, where they shot the warder who tried to stop them, and escaped to Tower Hill.

Here they were overtaken, and the captors and the captured struggled for the Crown. Some of the jewels fell out, one of them worth ten thousand pounds, being picked up two or three days later by a crossing-sweeper. The thieves were at last secured, but amazing as it appears, Charles II. not only declined to punish them, but actually rewardot Blood by giving him an estate of £500 a year and allowing him at Court. It is stated that the King was induced to adopt this extraordinary course by the fear that hundreds of Blood's associates would avenge his death on the King's own Royal person. Blood died at last, in spite of the king's protection, and his epitath expresses the public feeling on the news of his death:—

"Thanks, ye kind fates, for your last favour shown,
For stealing Blood, who lately stole the crown."

At least four times the Crown of England has been in pawn. Henry III and Henry V., Edward III and Richard II. all resorted to this means of raising money. The merchants of Flanders once had possession of the Crown; the City of London held it as security for two thousand pounds; and it was pledged at another time for £20,000. Edward III disposed of it to the Bishop of Winchester for £13,500, and Charles II. would have used the Crown as a personal asset if he had been able to turn it into money.

But none of these things surpass the romantic interest of the story of Cromwell, who occupied the throne of England for seven months, and stepped down from it to go into voluntary exile for twenty years. When Queen Anne was engaged in some State ceremony in 1710 surrounded by a host of courtiers a plainly dressed old man was noticed in the throng Thinking the impression of a simple countryman would be interesting, a gentleman asked the old man if he had ever witnessed such a sight before.

"Never, since I sat in her chair," replied the countryman, pointing to Queen Anne.

It was Richard Cromwell. The man who had been for seven months master of England, lord of the palaces of Hampton Court and Whitehall, to whom Parliament had voted ten thousand a year, was living, unknown and forgotten, in lodgings at Cheshunt.

But there is no romance, after all, half so strange, half so wonderful, as that of the girl queen who rose to rule an Empire greater than Cæsar's, and whose beneficent reign has made her the most notable figure on the stage of the world through sixty eventful years.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ATTACK ON THE BOERS AT ERMELO,

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Unofficial news states that General French, in attacking the Boer laager at Ermelo last week, killed forty and captured 200 of the enemy, besides a quantity of cattle.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Seven columns under the supreme command of General French are driving 6,000 Boers towards the South Eastern corner of the Transvaal.

It is stated that the enemy is proceeding panic-stricken with thousands of cattle and many miles of waggons. A big British success is expected.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT UNSEATED.

Mr. J. Barker, Liberal Member for Maidstone, ha been unseated for bribery on the part of his agents.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT MADRID.

Serious rioting took place at Madrid last night. The troops were forced to charge the mob.

THE RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Madrid.

THE PROPOSED VICTORIA HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

H. E. the Viceroy as the Patron of the Asiatic Society of Bengal will deliver an address before a special meeting of that body on the 26th instant here, the subject being the contents of the proposed Victoria Hall. It is understood that it is contemplated to inscribe on the marble tablet in the entrance of the proposed Victoria hall the names of those who give half a lakh of rupees or upwards to the fund. It is further proposed that the payment of subscriptions should be spread over two or three years.

P. M. O., PUNJAB.

Surgeon-General Spencer, Principal Medical Officer, Punjab, will probably act for General Harvey, when the latter proceeds on furlough.

ATTEMPT AT UPSETTING A G. I. P. TRAIN.

The two accused Succaram Ailoo, aged thirty, and Yeshwant Subhors, aged twelve years, who were charged with attempting to upset a train on the G. I. P. Railway between Washimble and Jeur by placing a coping stone of culvert on the line before the Mamlatdar of Kurmulla, have been committed to the Sessions.

DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 14.

Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil, Municipal President, and a well-known philanthropic citizen, died suddenly this morning at 4 o'clock from failure of the heart. All the shops, schools, and the Municipal office were closed. The funeral was largely attended by Europeans, Hindus, Mussulmans, and Parsees. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

THE HYDERABAD BRIBERY CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 14.

The Framroz Jung bribery case reached a climax yesterday, when Mr. Ali Hassein, Settlement Commissioner, entered the witness-box, but absolutely refused to give any evidence or answer any question.

Mr. Eardly Norton, for the defence, reminded the Commission that Mr. Ali Hassein was ordered by H. H. the Nizam to give evidence, but the Commission after an hour's deliberation ruled that the witness should not be called upon to answer questions, as he was an Administrative Officer.

Mr. Norton applied for an adjournment, which was granted till Monday, to enable an appeal to be forwarded to H. H. the Nizam.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

It is proposed by the Committee of the Indian Tea Association to submit a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, protesting against the wage increases under the new Assam Labour Bill.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene, from Trieste, arrived at Karachi on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	28

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

AT Pontipool, Monmouth, Mr. William Pemberwood, 75 years of age, who was formaly a lieutenant in the Navy, and who was present at the taking of the Taku forts when Admiral Seymour was a lieutenent, has been found drowned in two inches of water in a brook. He evidently lost his way, fell eight or nine feet into the brook, and being stunned, was drowned without moving.

THE quaint custom of throwing dice for the maid's money was observed at Guildford. A sum was invested by a mayor of the borough in the seventeenth century from which twelve guineas are given anually to a servant-girl of good repute who has been in the same service for over two years. There were two applicants. The prize was won by Martha Shingler, who threw seven. The same dice box has been used for sixty years.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 12th was 2,074, giving a death-rate of 128·26 per annum per thousand as against 163·57 the corresponding period of last year, and 111·18 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 217 died from fevers; 923, plague; 3, small-pox; 4, measles; 6, cholera; 183, phthisis; 79, diseases of the nervous system; 234, affections of the respiratory organs; 63, diarrhœa; 49, dysentery, 47, still-born; 90, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jains, 84; Brahmins, 72; Lingyets, 8; Bhattias, 15; Hindus of other caste, 1,244; Hindu low castes, 202; Musalmans, 351; Parsees, 44; Jews, 4; Native Christians, 37; Eurasians 3; Europeans, 5; 1 Negro-African, 5. The total number of births was 241 as against 241, the corresponding period of last year, and 197 the average over the past five years.

EVEN more numerous than Victoria's grandchildren and great grandchildren are her godchildren who belong to every rank in life and almost to every nation. Many hundreds of times (says the "Daily Chronicle") did the Queen stand as sponsor, often personally, but of late years by proxy, to the children of those of her subjects in whom she took an especial interest. One of the most recent occasions was on the birth of Major Denne-Denne's posthumous child born within a few days of his father's death at the battle of Elandslaagte.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DANDA.

EARLY on Wednesday morning, a destructive fire broke out in the village of Danda by which about seventy-five houses and huts were destroyed. The villiage contains about seven hundred houses and huts and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Although the calamity has caused individual loss of property, it will considerably help in improving the sanitation of the place which has, since some years past, been the hot bed of plague and other epidemics. Since the last month, owing to the outbreak of plague, the villagers had shifted into a camp on the Flats at Santa Cruz and consequently when the fire broke out there were in the village some watchmen and a few policemen. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock in the morning and immediately a runner was despatched to Bandora,—a distance of about two miles—to convey the intelligence to the fire brigade station. About two hours afterwards the Municipal fire engine and the Chief Constable with several policemen, arrived at the scene. In the meantime the conflagration, helped by the inflammable nature of the materials, extended in all directions, consuming houses and huts that came in its way. The outbreak started from the heart of the village and would have swept through its length and breadth, but for the absence of any breeze and the prompt arrival the assistance from Bandora. With the scanty supply of water available from the main, the fire engine began to play on the flames. Several lines of hose were run up and brought into play and the combined efforts of the Municipal executive and the police succeeded in checking the progress of the fire. The flames were brought under control at 8 o'clock—five hours after the discovery of the outbreak—but the smouldering continued throughout the day. As the fishermen had carried with them to the camp their valuables, and most of their goods and chattels, the damage done was dwelling houses only. While the conflagration was in progress, the sky was lit up and hundreds of people went from Bandora to the scene of the disaster. The villagers turned up in large numbers at day break and rendered what assistance they could in putting the fire out. The sting of the calamity is at present mitigated by the fact that those who have been rendered homeless, have been comfortably putting up in the camp.

A STORY FROM FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

WE have already seen how Prince Ikanthor, of Cambodia, who went to Paris to explain certain things on behalf of his father, had to bolt hurriedly to foreign territory to avoid being sent back according to the request of the Chief Resident of France whose little games the Prince wanted to spoil. We get an interesting glimpse of the personality of the Resident at Laos, Col. Tournier, from the columns of the "Petite Republique," which is an organ belonging to the party of the extreme left. Taken with the revelations made of the work that has been done in Central and West Africa, it shows pretty clearly one reason why French colonisation does not succeed very well. "Petite-Republique," heads its page of colonial history "Le Harem du Colonel," and our translation has had to be very free, for the "Petite Republique" is as extreme in its word painting as in its politics. "Those soldiers," says the paper "who become colonial functionaries have often rather curious ways of rendering their duties agreeable. Witness the following note which our contributor, Jean Hess, in his new book, "l'Affaire Ikanthor," consecrates to Colonel Tournier, Resident Superieur of France in Laos." "Colonel Tournier" says Jean Hess, "loves to be shampooed by girls of noble families. The King of Luang-Prabang pulled a long face when the Colonel with the noble tastes demanded of him his daughters, his young women. The obarrach offered him his without even waiting to be asked. This fatherly act touched the good Colonel even to tears. Let me talk of this obarrach. Behold in him one who knows his duty towards the protecting Government! Also, the crown for him. I should add that the daughters of the obarrach are perfect beauties. They are the queens in the harem of the colonel whose inmates numbered at the time of our departure from Indo China exactly 124."

Here Mr. Hess adds amalicious and amusing paragraph ridiculing those people who talk of the enervating and deadly climate of the Far Eastern Colonies and point to the death-rate to support their statements. He then continues—

"There are no electric fans in Luang Prabang, and Tournier who is tall, fat, enormous, six feet and six inches long and weighs 110 kilogrames, cannot sleep except in a current of air. A punkah under his mosquito net, you say, the ordinary, classic punkah, with the punkah wallahs (les boys d'action) in the next room? Not at all. That is good enough for vulgar folk but Tournier's 110 kilogs of fat are those of a refined man. The creaking of the pulleys, the machinery of the punkah, the complaining of the toiling rope, make them uneasy. Something softer, lighter, more gentle, more delicate and fresher is required, little dames with little fans, and, as the fanning is fatiguing, they must be in relief watches, in order that the night's slumber of their lord and master should be deliciously refreshed. . . .

You admire this playful, happy man, and imagine him a man gone wrong, but of a delicate and charming essence, such as may be found occasionally in our Indo-Chinese staff? Well, no. . . .

The very sight of him makes one understand that his mere name makes the unfortunate Laotiens shake. There is only one thing that the sight of him does not explain. That is the refinement of his taste in fans, the sleep-compelling fans waved with such grace by the princesses, the daughters of the Obarrach, the Obarrach who has just been made a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and who to-morrow will be made king, and raised by us over Norodon over Tantai, for he is docile, this man, and of a conciliatory character with our residents, Viva, Civilization! Cheers for Colonel Tournier, who is rehabilitating us in the eyes of these Asiatic people, by showing them that France, too, can produce "des hommes a-femmes."

One more detail concerning this high functionary. If you would wish to see a hearer show every sign of astonish d unbelief, if you would wish to be treated as a humbug, declare to any Frenchman of Cochin, China, Cambodia, or Laos, it does not matter who he is, who knows Colonel Tournier, or has merely heard speak of him, declare to him that this man once passed three days and three nights without swearing by the holy name of God, and without beating his boys' This will appear more impossible, more absurd than anything you could imagine that is absurd and impossible. Yet it is true. It has happened. I was present. During three days and three nights I went up the Mekong river abroad the same boat as the Colonel, who was going to Luang Prabang. Before me he neither swore, nor struck any one. He wished that I should take away the impression that he was a gentleman.

—"Moi, je suis un gentleman," he said every day as he loosened the top buttons of his nether garments after feeding.

So much for M. Jean Hess, who is evidently "a bit of a bounder" himself, for he forgets, in abusing the big Colonel, that he was his guest. One wonders if he said anything to Tournier's face as to what he thoought of him; evidently not, for he came back unbruised to France. The French journal continues, in its remarks, on Hess's book:—"It is "les gentlemen" of the type of Colonel Tournier who make the name of France execrated in the Colonies and are preparing for our country a bloody future in Asia as well in Africa. The book where Jean Hess has retraced, with many unpublished details, the adventure of Prince Ikanthor, shows once more that reform in our Colonial system is one of the necessities which a progressive Republican Government must impose on itself. Government has recalled M. Ducos, Resident Superieur of France in Cambodia, and thus shown the justness of the complaints that Ikanthor made in the name of the king. But it is not sufficient to give satisfaction to the king. It is all the Indo-Chinese, it is all our colonial proteges, all our subjects, whom it is necessary to treat with justice in the end."

The violence of M. Hess's diatribe takes something from its value, and especially the fact that he could while cooking up such a very bitter pottage, yet bring himself to remain as the guest of the man he was criticising, but it is certain, unfortunately, that there is something very rotten in the state of many of the French Colonial administrations, which it behoves the Government of one of the finest and best of the Great European Powers to put right without delay. Reform is a hard and thankless task till finished, but worth all the trouble and danger involved in the achieving thereof, and everyone will wish France success in the work.

THE "Lancet" comments on the custom of the City police in refusing to summon a medical man to examine a prisoner who denies being drunk when charged unless he or she is able to produce 7s. 6d. to pay the necessary fee. The reason alleged is that the expense would fall on the ratepayers; but the journal in question opines that the real basis is the question of saving trouble. The "Lancet" points out that a person who faints in public may, even though he be a teetotaller, have spirits poured down his throat and spilled over him until he reeks of them. Then he comes into the hands of those who arrive at their conclusions by this simple process of following their noses. They might be right in nine cases out of ten, but in the tenth case the person may die in a police cell from want of proper attention.

THE JANET WALDORF COMPANY.

"TURNED UP" AT THE NOVELTY.

THIS exceptionally clever company has undoubtedly caught on in Bombay, judging from the crowded and enthusiastic audience, which assembled at the Novelty Theatre, last evening, to witness the first comedy produce by Miss Waldorf and Co. The performance of "Ingomar," the Barbarian, on Tuesday evening, certainly justified the great reputation with which Miss Waldorf and Mr. Norval McGregor are credited, but last night's performance establishes their success in Bombay, and it is to be hoped that such a clever and versatile company will receive the patronage that a really first class organisation deserve. "Turned up" a three act Farcical Comedy, by Mark Melford, is one of the funniest comedies ever produced, and from beginning to end the audience, last evening, were kept in one continual fit of laughter—at times uproarious. The piece bubbles over with sparkling dialogue, abounds in funny sayings and situations, is full of rollicking fun, and is, in short, one of those plays which reach one's ideal of what a farcical comedy should be. There is not a dull line or a stale joke in the whole of the three acts, and when we say the piece is good, the same applie to the acting of the company and the dressing ans staging of the comedy, which could not have been done better. Miss Janet Waldorf, as Sabina Medway was certainly a great success and proved that she is an actress who can adapt herself to the two extremes in the profession which she has chosen. Her rendering of "Parthenia" in "Ingomar," on Tuesday evening, and "Sabina Medway," last evening, offered a wonderful contrast in versatility. She was ably supported by Mr. Norval McGregor as George Medway. The same may be said of Mr. McGregor, as of Miss Waldorf. He is a good all round, capable, actor and kept the house in roars of laughter from curtain rise to fall, his facial expression being extremely ludicrous and clever. Miss Waldorf could hardly have a more fitting supporter; both artists must be recognised as the cleverest exponents of the histrionic art we have seen in Bombay for years. Mr. Peter Lowe who last week won favour as "Ruth" in the "Gray Parisienne" made up capitally as Mrs. Pannall. Mr. Lawrence Hanray, as Nod Stedham (Barrister) had more opportunity of distinguishing himself than in "Ingomar" and did justice to his part. Mr. W. W. Bond, Mr. Walter Durant and Mr. Devon did wonders in keeping up the mirth, Mr. Durant especially being very droll and mirth provoking as Carraway Bones, the undertaker. Of the ladies, Mrs. Dow-Currier showed herself the clever actress she is acknowledged to be and Miss Bessie Freeman as Cleopatra was funny, her make up as the Black wife of Captain Medway and the quaint delivery of her lines being very clever. Miss Hallett as Ada Baltic acquitted herself admirably. The staging of the piece was all that could be desired and the music in the hands of Mr. F. Seymour Dove enlivened the piece considerably. To-day at 5 p.m. the company give a Grand Matinee of "Ingomar" the Barbarian by special request and to-night the English Comedy "The Hunchback" and on Monday and Tuesday evenings next Mr. Edmund Russell will produce "Hamlet." Miss Waldorf playing of course "Ophelia." Mr. McGregor "Horatio" Mr. Charles Harding "Polonius" and the remaing characters will be filled by Miss Waldorf's Company. It is to be hoped the Bombay public will support a good company when they have the opportunity, as now. The plans are rapidly filling at Soundy & Co.

THE CAUSE OF THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

IT is stated in the "Lancet" that the death of the Queen was due to cerebral failure. A few days before the final illness transient, but recurring, symptoms of apathy and somnolence, with aphasic indications and increasing feebleness, gave great uneasiness to her physican. On Wednesday, January 16, the Queen showed symptoms of increasing celebral exhaustion. From last Saturday until the end these symptoms grew steadily graver, but the heart's action was maintained throughout, and the temperature was normal. Within a few minutes of death the Queen recognised the several members of her family.

The "British Medical Jornal" published the following authoritative account of the last illness of the Queen. The Queen's health for the past twelve months has been failing, with symytoms mainly of a dyspeptic kind, accompanied by impaired general nutrition, periods of insomnia, and later by occasional slight and transitory attacks of aphasia, the latter suggesting that the cerebral vessels had become damaged, although her Majesty's general arterial system showed remarkably few signs of age. The constant brain work through a long life of Royal responsibilities, and the Imperial events, domestic sorrows and anxieties which have crowded into later years may no doubt be held in some measure to account for this discrepancy between the cerebral and general vessel nutrition. The thoracic and abdominal organs showed no signs of disease. The dyspepsia, which tended to lower her Majesty's original robust constitution, was especially marked during her last visit to Balmoral. It was there that the Queen first manifested distinct symptoms of brain fatigue and lost notably in weght.

These symptoms continued at Windsor, when, in November and December last, slight aphasic symptoms were first observed, always of an ephemeral kind and unattended by any motor paralysis. Although it was judged best to continue the negotiation for her Majesty's proposed visit to the Continent in the spring, it was distinctly recognised by her physicians and by those in closest personal attendance upon her that these arrangements were purely provisional, it being particularly desired not to discourage her Majesty in regard to her own health by suggesting doubt as to the feasibility of the change abroad to which she had been looking forward. The Queen suffered unusual fatigue from the journey to Osborne on December 18, showing symptoms of nervous agitation and restlessness which lasted for two days. Her Majesty afterwards improved for a time, both in appetite and nervetone, in response to more complete quietude than she had hitherto consented to observe. A few days before the final illness transient but recurring symptoms of apathy and torpor, with aphasic indications and increasing feebleness, gave great uneasiness to her physician.

On Wednesday, January 16, the Queen showed for the first time some symptoms of mental confusion. By an effort of will, however, her Majesty would, for a time, as it were, command her brain to work, and the visitor of a few minutes would fail to observe the signs of cerebral exhaustion. On Thursday, the mental confusion was more marked, with considerable drowsiness, and a slight flattening was observed on the right side of the face. From this time the aphasia and facial paresis, although incomplete were permanent. On Friday the Queen was a little brighter, but on Saturday evening there was a relapse of the graver symptoms which, with remissions, continued until the end.

It is important to note that, notwithstanding the great bodily weakness and cerebral exhaustion the heart's action was steadily maintained to the last, the pulse at times evincing increased tension, but being always regular and of normal frequency. The temperature was normal throughout. In the last few hours of life paresis of the pulmonary nerves set in, the heart beating steadily to the end. Beyond the slight right facial flattening there was never any motor paralysis, and except for the occasional lapses mentioned the mind cannot be said to have been clouded. Within a few minutes of death the Queen recognised the several members of her family.

THE ITALIAN STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain O. Canepa, sailing today at 6 p.m., from Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed. Passengers are requested to be in Dock not later than 5 p.m., for inspection of Health Officer:—

FOR GENOA.

Doctoress E Bielby
Rev Bradburn
Mrs Bradburn
Miss C Byam
Rev T Deming
Mrs Deming and two children
Rev Eblen
Mrs Eblen
Capt W B Emery
Col Grace
Mrs Grace
Miss Grace
Mr Gattfeder
Mrs Gattfeder and 3 children
Miss Gupta
Mr Hankey
Mrs Hankey and daughter
Mr Hirner
Mrs Hirner
Miss Laurence
Mr Manford
Mr Milais
Miss Morley
Mr Norton
Mrs Norton and 3 children
Mr Rebold
Miss Serve
Mr Sharafally
Mrs Sharafally
Mrs Tanawala and son
Mr Thompson
Mrs Thompson and 2 children
45 deck

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned as Fellows of the University of Bombay:—Mr. K. Subramani Ayar B.A., L.T., Miss. A. E. Edge, Mr. Govind Balaji Kher, L. M. and S. Mr. Sorab Kharsedji Nariman M.D., B.S.C., Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathbubhai; Mr. N. M. Samarth, B. A., L. L. B., Rev. W. Shafter, S. J., Mr. C. W. Waddington, M. A. (Oxon), and Mr. P. N. Wadia.

THE NASIK MURDER CASE.

FURTHER evidence has been recorded in this case. The seven accused are Bholeh Khan walad Kallu, Sarvar Khan Mitch Khan, Tolaram Chhoteram Gujar, Lotia Laxman Rangari, Dhondia Laxman Rangari, Bhikhan Kallu, and Nathu Shekhlal.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are charged, under Section 302, with the murder of a bania merchant, named Tukaram Suka, who was an inhabitant of the village of Sayaga taluka Nandgaon district Nasik, and a Vanjari named Thaku Dongri, of Velgaon, who are proceeding to Nandgaon on the 20th March, 1900. They were the prosecution allege, was laid by the accused Nos. 1 to 5, along with some others, who have absconded and were brutally murdered, their throats having been horribly cut. Accused Nos. 6 and 7 are charged, under Sectons 302 and 109, for aiding and abetting murders. The case is being heard by Sirdar G. M. Vinchurkar Magistrate, 1st class in charge of the Nandgaon taluka.

Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Pandurang Vidya Government Pleader, Nasik, conducts the prosecution, instructed by Police Inspector Pranshankar.

Mr. Damodar Eknath and Mr. Vishwanath Ramchandra are appearing on behalf of the accused.

Shri Krishen Bijram Marwadi, of Sayagam, stated that Lotia, one of the accused, was confined in the civil jail at Talegaon and Thana, in pursuance of a decree he held against him. About three months after Tukaram's murder, accused Lotia had a quarrel with him, when he threatened him to death, saying it was only three months since they had killed one Vani. He mentioned witnesses who knew this, and said he had taken certain steps to complain about the matter.

Ganpat Krishna, of Umarkada, said that he and several others from his village had gone to carry the corpse of Tukaram's first wife and that no Ladshika Bonja from Sayagam came to the funeral.

Bapuji Gopal, a Brahmin of Salunda, stated that when accused Lotia was in the civil jail at Malegaon some months before Tukaram's murder, he had gone with Tukaram there, in connection with a case. Accused Lotia there asked Tukaram Seth to stand his security, and upon Tukaram refusing to do so, the accused had threatened him with harm, when he came out.

Chinda Patel, of Mandurne, said, that about five or six days before Tukaram's murder, he had come to search the house of accused Lotia and Dhondia, and had found six gunny-bags in it, which, he said, had been stolen from his house. The bags were handed over into the witness's charge.

Sakharam Arjun, Patel of Devli, depose to Tukaram having come to hire his house, as he said his life was not safe at Sayagam, owing to many enemies he had there. This was a few days before his murder.

Balwant Manohar, a karkun in the Nagdaon Magistrate's Court, produced papers and proceedings in connection with deceased Tukaram's conviction, in which Bhole Khan, Lotia, and others were witnesses. At the request of the deceased, copies of the same were prepared, but as he was murdered, they were delivered to his wife.

Vinayak Ramchandra, a kulkarni of Jamdari, produced muster-rolls of men working on the "well work," at Jamdari, and said that among the working there on the "Rang Panchmi" day, there were Pundlik Narsing and Narayen Krishnanath.

Dada Esmal, of Sayagam, said Lotia, one of the accused, had said in a liquor shop at Sayagam that he would kill Edu Bthu Vani, as he did one bania. This was four months after Tukaram's murder.

Yadav Govind Kasar and Ukha Bala both corroborated the fact of deceased Tukaram having gon to Devli to hire house a few days before his murde and said the deceased had then stated that he wa doing so, because he had enmity with accused Bholio, Lotia, and others.

Darku Kashi Bhabhad, of Velgaon, deposed to his having met Thaku Vanjari and Tukaram Vani on the morning of the Rang Panchmi day, as he was returning from Munmad to Velgaon. He said he met three men following Thaku and Tukaram, and they said they were from Sayagam. He identified accused Dhondia as being one of them.

Govinda Vithu, Patel of Velgaon, said he was going to Velgaon on the Rang Panchmi when he met about nine men in batches, and identified accused Sarvaria, Totia, Dhondia, and Lotia. They were following Thaku and Tukaram, both of whom had been murdered.

Mahipati Soyraji, of Velgaon, who was also returning to Velgaon on the same day, met two men, and identified Sarvar and Lotia out of the accused.

Khandu Rasu Patel, aged 15, of Mulgaon, said he was pasturing goats in the limits of his village with Fulia Bheel, when he saw five men going from Jamdari side to Boholnia side. He identified three of the accused, Totia, Lotia, and Dhondia. That was on *Rang Panchmi* at noon. Next day he heard that some body had committed a murder on the Jamdari road.

Fulia Ramji Bheel, aged 15, of Mulgaon, identified the same men.

Shivram Devu Kumbi, aged 10, of Mulgaon, said he was pasturing goats with Punjia Bavdia when he saw five men going towards Boholnia. He identified accused Lotia and Dhondia. This was about the "Shimga" one day at noon. Next day he heard in his village of some murder in Jamdari limits.

Punjia Bhavdia Bheel, aged 10, of Mulgaon, identified the same men.

Malji Patel, of Mulgaon, said he was returning from his "sowcar" Gungaram from Sayagam about noon on last "Rang Panchmi" when near the river of his village he met five men. He identified Kandia Male Parashram Patarya, and Dhondia. They had washed their clothes in the river.

Narayen Krishnanath, of Jamdari, said he was working with one Pundlik Narsing on the "well work" at Jamdari on last *Rang Panchmi*, when he saw four men going towards Nandgaon direction in the morning, and they said they were of Sayagam and going in search of bullocks. He identified Dhondia and Lotia.

Shankargir Devgir, of Sirasgam, said that he was a guest at Punjia Gosavi of Sayagam, on the *Dhuleti* night. About 9 p.m., he heard men talking in the adjoining liquor shop. They were drunk, and were talking of killing Tukaram Seth. He was told, by Punjia that it was a matter of every-day occurrence. He had seen Bhole Khan, Tukaram, Sarvar, Bhikan, and there were others whom he could not see, but could understand from the conversation that they were Mandurne men.

Punjia Nathu Gosavi, of Sayagam, next door neighbour of the liquor shop, described the various meetings of all or some of the accused, and said they had been conspiring for some time to kill Tukaram. They used to sit talking about it. He corroborated Shankargir, and said on the morning of the "Rang Panchmi," Totia brought information of Tukaram's starting for Nandgaon, and Bholio and Totia went towards Mandurne.

Kallu Keshav Mistri, of Sayagam, deposed to the threat made by the accused Bholio to cut Tukaram's throat. That was about eight or ten days before the murder, when the witness was working on his new house, where a quarrel took place between Harchand Vani and the deceased. Bholio was Hurchand's dependant. On the third day after the "Holi," he had gone to Bholio's liquor shop to purchase liquor, when he heard men talking inside, and could distinctly hear them speaking of killing Tukaram. When he opened the door and got in, he saw the accused Bholio, Sarvar, Totia, Nathu, Dhondia, Lotia, also Kondia who was not before the Court. He informed Tukaram next day about this, and he said he would go to lodge a complaint about it to Nandgaon.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 15th instant.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE troops of the Khar moveable column will not move to Nowshera till the middle of the cold weather at the earliest.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MORE MOLYNEUX, Agra, is ordered to Aden to relieve General Penton, who is vacating the command there.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made for the supply of cordite ammunition to the 9in. B. L. guns for the Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Hughli Defences.

The Commander-in-Chief has recently been asked by the Government of India to encourage as far as possible the purchase from local manufacturers stores required by troops in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, 2nd in Command, 9th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Commandant of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, vice Lieut.-Colonel Masters, whose tenure expires on the 15th instant.

Captain Swayne, 16th Bengal Infantry, has been granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the expedition against the Somaliland Mahdi.

One of the three officers selected by Lord Roberts to raise the new force of 5,000 Yeomanry that has now begun to start for the Cape is Colonel T. Deane, late of the Military Department in India, and for several years Director of the Army Remount Department. Colonel Deane has recently returned from South Africa, where he went out as a Special Service Officer, so that he has local as well as administrative experience. He has been on the Headquarters Staff of the Imperial Yeomanry from the date of its organization.

The following officers have been appointed to the new regiment, the 47th Sikhs:—Commandant, Major Walker, from the 20th Punjab Infantry; 2nd-in-Command, Captain Holland, 4th Punjab Infantry; Double Company Commanders, Captain Morton, 31st Punjab Infantry, Captain Hall, 30th Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Davidson, Bhopal Battalion; Double Company Officers, Lieutenants Fellows, 35th Sikhs (Adjutant), Browne, 12th Bombay Infantry (Quarter-master), White, 1st Bombay Infantry, Combe, 17th Bengal Infantry, 2nd-Lieutenants Bird, 7th Madras Infantry, and Hogge, 35th Sikhs.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD DAY.

At noon yesterday the Legislative Council of Bombay resumed its session in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

Sir C. Ollivant said: Your Excellency;—Before the Council proceeds with the consideration of the clauses of the District Municipalities Bill, I ask permission to make a statement on two subjects. The first relates to the Karachi Port Trust Bill. That Bill has now been considered in Committee and the Committee are ready with their report as to all the clauses except two, namely, the clause relating to the question of rating and the clause which relates to the delegation of power to some other person than the chairman to sign contracts. On these two subjects it is the opinion of the members of the Committee, who are chiefly concerned in the matter, that a further local inquiry is desirable, especially as now the Municipal Bill will make some difference in the subject of liability to Municipal taxes other than property tax. Therefore I ask that the instruction "that the report be submitted during the present session" be altered to "the report be submitted in three months."

This was agreed to.

Sir Charles Ollivant continuing, said: The other subject relates to a short and absolutely non-contentious Bill now laid on the table. I propose when the District Municipalities' Bill has passed its second reading, to ask Your Excellency to allow the standing orders to be suspended in order that I may introduce this Bill to amend the Bombay City Improvement Act, and also, if no objection be offered, that the Bill may be passed through the three readings at this sitting. It is hardly necessary for me to give reasons for that now. I can bring them forward immediately the Municipal Bill is dealt with.

THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES' BILL.

The Council resumed the debate on the second reading of the District Municipalitie's Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Chhatre was proceeding to speak to an amendment relating to the appointment of a committee for the control of middle class schools when Sir C. Ollivant said: I don't want to interrupt Mr. Chhatre, but it will be more convenient if this particular clause is deferred until Clauses 54 and 55 are considered. They relate to the disposal of expenditure under which the Municipality will provide funds for schools, and in reference to schools the Hon. Mr. Giles has an amendment to make, and it will be more convenient to Mr. Chhatre and to Mr. Giles if this Clause be deferred until the subsequent amendment comes up.

The amendment was accordingly deferred.

The Hon. Mr. Petit moved an amendment to the clause, imposing upon Municipalities the provision of reasonable work's such as lighting, scavenging, &c., that instead of these duties being obligatory they should be provided "so far as its funds will admit." The mover urged that by the adoption of the word "reasonable" it would lead to friction between Government and the Municipalities, and the question of funds would be the chief cause which will prevent Municipalities making the provisions necessary under this Section. It will, therefore, be more satisfactory to amend the section in the manner indicated.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale opposed the amendment on the ground that it might lead to greater interference of Government than if the clause as already constructed were undisturbed.

The Hon. Mr. Chhatre having supported the amendment,

Sir. Charles Ollivants said: I think it is pretty clear that this amendment cannot be accepted by Government. It seems to me that if the words suggested were accepted we might as well cut out all obligatory duties whatever and all control. There would be nothing to guide the Municipality as to what its duties were to be and if the Municipalities were to collect any funds whatever, I presume they would have to have some obligatory duties. I think the Select Committee have made a very desirable proposal, that is, to substitute the word "reasonable" for the words suggested. I think that this is the best expression we can use in the circumtances. The amendment was then put and lost.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

Clause 54 states that it shall be the duty of every Municipality to make reasonable provision for establishing and maintaining middle class and primary schools, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Giles said I propose in Sub-Section B, line 60, clause 54, that the words "middle class and" be taken out. In the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1884, Section 24 the duty is laid on the boards to make adequate provision for middle class and primary education, and in the Bill now under discussion, the same term middle class is used, and the obligation laid on the board is that of making a reasonable provision for middle class and primary education. Now I wish to point out in the first place that there is not in educational phraseology any such term as "middle class." I do not think the term middle class school will be found in the whole of the long report of the Educational Commission of 1883. But the Commission did attempt to justify what was called the "middle school." Its definition of middle school is roughly that the Anglo-Vernacular school does not quite reach the standard of the high school. I think the Education Commission said the middle school might be defined as that which taught five standards out of the seven of the high school course. The term middle school is used in the Bombay Presidency much in the sense the Commission gave to it when it spoke of middle schools in the report which are schools not yet developed into high schools as in the case of the Elphinstone middle school in Bombay. This teaches the first three standards and is a feeder to the high school proper. However that may be, the term middle is a very vague one for this reason that it is a step in the progressive system of education, when the middle school should develope into the High School and in any case the word middle class is a word not understood. So far as I am aware, there is no special meaning for it. I cannot say exactly what led the framers of the Bill of 1884 to put the term middle class into the Bill. But I can say this, if by middle class was meant middle Schol we may take that term "middle" to be a part of a considerable section of secondary education. We have three classes of education, primary secondary and higher Education. Middle may be called a subivision of secondary education. Now, sir, when we come to see the application of this obligatory clause of the Act of 1884 in reference to District Municipal Boards we find no attempt was made by Government to enforce an obligatory clause that boards should support middle class or, as I take it to mean, middle education, that is to say education above primary. As a matter of fact it was not necessary for the Government to enforce this obligation upon the boards because already in the vast majority of the towns and cities of the Presidency provision existed for middle class education, such provision being made by Government itself or by Missionary, or educational societies, or by private enterprise. When in 1885 the primary schools which existed in municipal areas were transferred from the different local boards to Municipal boards Government gave a contract grant for the assistance of the board but did not include in that contract grant middle schools. It preferred to leave these middle schools as schools outside the contract and confine the contract to primary education. As a matter of fact from that day to this government has aided middle schools by a separate grant to the municipal fund. It has not included in the contract grant any support of other than primary schools Therefore whatever the object of the provisions of the Act of 1884 may be I may fairly say this object has not been attained so far as regards middle education. Neither have the boards desired that this obligation should be enforced upon them and Government have not considered it necessary to attempt to enforce it. The burden of primary education has been quite sufficient for the vast majority of the boards. And here I may note in the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, I think, it is expressly stated that they should provide for primary education, and the word "middle" disappeared altogether. I think it is notthe intention of Government to impose on the smaller board of the moffussil an obligation they have not ventured to impose on the great and wealthy city of Bombay. I therefore propose that the words "middle class and" be taken out from this clause. I think if this amendment commends itself to this Council the Bill will be relieved of a doubtful phraseology and the boards will be rid of an obligation which they neither desire, which it is not necessary to impose and which, if it was imposed, the great majority could not possibly support. In proposing to take out these words the obligation remaining on the boards should be to make reasonable provision for primary education which has been declared by a resolution of the Education Commission, which has been accepted by this Government and the Government of India to be that part of the whole system of public instruction which possesses almost exclusive claims on the local funds set apart for education. With these word I move that the words "middle class and" be deleted from the section.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh said that the terms "middle class" was pretty clearly understood. It meant education given between primary and higher education. The object with which the amendment was proposed was to exclude education higher than primary education should not be within the scope of municipal duties. He thought that education was one of the necessary duties of a Municipality, and there was no reason why the words "middle class" should be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the Hon. Mr. Parekh did not appear to have understood the drift of the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Giles. He was in entire accord with reasons advanced by the mover of the amendment. What the latter asked them to do was that the burden of obligation for providing for middle class should be transferred from the obligatory duties to the discretionary powers of the Municipality

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale supported the last speaker.

The Hon. Sir. Charles Ollivant accepted the amendment as it was a necessary one.

PROVISION FOR PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

The Hon. Mr. Petit moved an amendment to omit clauses imposing upon Municipalities the duty of providing for outbreaks of plague and infectious disease, and also for giving relief in times of famine. In support, he said the expense of providing for plague epidemics was quite beyond the resources of mofussil municipalities. It is beyoned the capacity of Bombay with its practically unlimited resources and that being so how can the smaller bodies provide for such contingencies, and yet, moreover, they are asked to provide relief in case of famine.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, while disagreeing with the idea that municipalities should not be called upon to provide for outbreaks of plague but to make provision for small epidemics was a fair duty to put upon these local bodies. He thought the expenditure on plague should be borne by the Imperial and Provincial exchequer. He did not think it was just to throw upon local funds the necessity of providing for immigrants in times of famine. There finances are of a limited character, and without neglecting their work which was of a essential nature, it was impossible to expect them to undertake such matters.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale opposed the inclusion of both these clauses on the ground that their finances were so limited that they prevented municipalities from carrying out efficiently even their ordinary duties. Plague and famine were items of expenditure coming under Provincial and Imperial expenditure, and outbreaks of plague had brought several Provincial exchequers to a low ebb.

The Hon. Mr. Moses, while opposing the retention of the clauses, pointed out that if these subjects formed part of the obligatory duties of local bodies, the municipalities would be hampered at times when they desired to raise loans, and might, under these circumstances, have to pay a higher rate of interest.

Sir Chas. Ollivant: I must disavow the idea that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale has given expression to. It must be remembered that in this Bill we have to provide not only for likely contingencies but for imaginable contingencies. Yesterday the Hon. Member suggested to us such an imaginable contingency as that Government might by unreasonable and it is also an imaginable contingency that there should be a municipality with an overflowing treasury (Laughter.) But I am certainly of this opinion, that the burden of extraordinary expenditure should not be put upon the municipalities to the prejudice of their ordinary and necessary duties. That is the feeling we have had throughout and that is the feeling which the clause as now drafted provides for.

The Hon. Mr. Greaves: I think famine is such a serious matter that it requires prompt and very vigorous action being taken and I fear that if it is left to municipalities to deal with it will not be efficiently taken up by reason of their very limited funds. That being so the difficulty will be to get people to assist them, and the result may be serious, and it will be better to leave it to Government to act upon.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath said: I think so far as the principle goes the same reason applies in this case as with us it is not for a moment supposed that municipalities can adequately deal with famines, but it is the primary duty of municipalities to give relief to their poor and all that is desired is that so far as they reasonably can they should do that in the first place and Government will come to their aid afterwards on exactly the same principle as the Government of India deal with us, the Provincial Government. We have to devote Provincial funds as far as we can for the relief of famine and when we can go no further then the Government of India takes over the responsibility. The asection should, I think, therefore, stand as it is and that the municipalities should in the first instance do what they can. Some of them cannot do anything and they will not be expected to do any thing, but so far as our experience has gone, I do not think that any can complain that they have been unreasonably treated.

By agreement the clause relating to plague and the clause relating to famine were treated separately, but upon being put to the vote both clauses were carried.

Later Sir Charles Ollivant intimated that municipalities were only expected to provide for the poor within their respective district.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Clause 55 imposed upon the municipality the duty to make, provision for the maintenance and repair of such portions of provincial high roads, of trunk roads and of main roads, providing through communication beyond the municipal district as lay within the district.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved an amendement that the whole of the clause be deleted. The Honourable member protested against the clause, remarking that no other Province in India was called upon to construct such roads as were referred to in the Bill. The municipal taxes in the mofussil were higher than in any other part of the country, and yet an additional duty was imposed upon the District Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency. It was indeed a great hardship that these municipalities should be burdened with the construction of these roads. It was a small matter, and he hoped that Government would not cause unnecessary irritation regarding it.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta thought that Government appeared to have of late changed their policy in regard to municipal franchise. He very well remembered when the Act of 1884 was before the Government that Sir Charles Peile distinctly said that he wanted to remove a misimpression that no burden would be cast on a municipality without giving them an adjustive source of revenue. As far as the Bill was concerned that policy seemed to have been entirely reversed, and burdens were cast without any adequate sources of revenue being provided to meet them. It was unjust that the Bombay Presidency should be treated in a different way than the rest of the Provinces in the country.

The Hon Sir Charles Ollivant said that he was permitted by H. E. the Governor to say that Government would concede the point and strike out the clause.

PROVISION FOR LEPERS AND LUNATICS.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale next moved for the deletion of the Clause 55 which imposed upon the Municipalities the duty of providing for lunatics and lepers. He said he moved the amendment on much the same grounds as he did for the deletion of clause 55. He submitted that unless the Government gave up to the Municipalities certain portions of its revenues it would not be fair on its part to impose additional burdens on them. It had been distinctly laid down by the Government of India that when a local Government cast an additional financial burden on a Municipality and if the Municipality was unable to meet it the local Government might concede to it portions of assessed taxes collected within the Municipal area. In the present case no such arrangement was made. He submitted this was a case in which it should be left to the discretion of the municipalities to spend money for the purpose indicated.

Sir Charles Ollivant said he could not accept the amendment. In the United Kingdom the charges for lepers and lunatics were met from local rates.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale remarked that if the Government were to spend 38 millions of pounds a year on primary education as was done in England, he would not object to this provision.

On a division the amendment was lost.

PUBLIC STREETS.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh moved an amendments to clause 90 to which he proposed the following addition:—The owners of lands or buildings as aforesaid shall within ten days from the receipt of such notice intimate to the Municipality that they agree to the Municipality declaring the street a public street or they shall carry out the work in the manner and within the time specified. If they give intimation as above of their agreement to the street being declared public, they shall not be liable to carry out the work.

The amendment was not passed.

CONSTITUTION OF CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 181, sub-clause (1), the word "twenty-five" be substituted for "fifteen." He said by this clause it was intended to style a Municipal district, which containeda population of 15,000, a city Municipality, but he thought that in view of the large establishment of officers which the city municipalties would under the Bill have to maitain, the limit of population should be raised to 25,000.

The Hon. Mr. Moses suggested by way of compromise that the limit be fixed at 20,000.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale expressed his willingness to accept the compromise.

The Hon. Sir. Charles Ollivant said he could accept neither the amendment nor the compromise suggested by Mr. Moses. As the Bill first stood the number was 10,000, which was increased to 15,000 in the Select Committee, and now it was sought to raise it further. He could not agree to the proposal, as by doing so important municipalities like those of Thana, Bijapur and Pandharpur would lose their constitution as city municipalities.

The amendment was lost.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION.

Sir Charles Ollivant with regard to clause 54, said: There are three separate amendments to this clause standing in my name, but they all hang upon one issue, and that again is merely a formal one. Honourable members will recollect that yesterday the Hon. Mr. Gokhale proposed an amendment to the effect that henceforth municipalities should not be under the obligation to provide accommodation or any part of the accommodation for police employed in their areas, and although there was a great deal to be said for the contention, yet it was negatived and I need not raise the same issue. The majority of the Select Committee took the same view as the majority of the Council now take. It did not occur to the Select Committee that even if the provisions of the Police Act were not repealed s ill the effect of sub-clause" might be interpreted to mean that the section of the Police Act no longer applied. We, therefore, have been advised that we ought to insert the words after sub-clause 'B' "and providing such accommodation as may be required by Government under Section 77 of the Bombay Police Act, 1890"; so that it is practically giving effect to what was decided yesterday. I therefore propose that this clause 54 should be subdivided into two clauses, namely, 1 and 2, and the word one should be entered in line 4 before the words "for the following," that No. 2 be entered in line 73 after the word "aforesaid," so that the whole runs "and subject to such reasonable provision as aforesaid (2), for the following special matters, namely." Further, I have to ask that the lettering of sub-clause "P." line 75, be changed to "A," and the letter "Q" in line 81 be changed to "B."

The amendment was adopted.

The President: It is necessary to fix the time when the Act shall come into force.

Sir Charles Ollivant: It is really a question which affects the determimation of the period which will elapse between this second reading of the Bill and the third reading of the Bill as there are strong administrative reasons for desiring that this measure, which is now practically approved in its entirety subject to the amendments, which have been adopted should come into force at the earliest possible date. It will be an obvious convenience if it can be made to come into operation at the beginning of the financial year. I have just consulted the Hon. Mr. Lely who has given me his opinion on the subject and it is that it possible it should become law on the 1st April. It is to become law on the 1st April perfectly it is clear that we should take the third reading almost immediately. I, therefore, have to ask your Excellency to spend the standing orders in order to enable us to do so. But for that fact I have no desire to press on the third reading. Many of the Municipalities are in arrears with the collectihn of their taxes, and there are hundreds of cases in arrears in the Magistrates' courts. Therefore we should lose no time in proceeding with this measure in order that the machinery should be provided to meet the exigencies of the case. I therefore "pro forma" have to propose that the words "1st April, 1901." be inserted in the Bill. In doing so I wish honourable members to understand what the consequences will be if we put off the third reading till March. It would then be quite impossible to get the sanction of the Viceroy.

The President: Unless I hear any objection from the Council, I propose to suspend standing orders and fix the third reading of this Bill for Saturday next, at noon.

The preamble was adopted and the second reading was passed.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

Sir Charles Ollivant: Now, your Excellency, I have to refer to the subject to which I alluded before we proceeded to the consideration of the District Municipalities Bill to-day, viz, I asked to be allowed to introduce a Bill to amend in a few technical points the Bombay City Improvement Act. The principal object of this bill is to do away with disability which attaches to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, and to any other barrister similarly situated preventing them from being President of the tribunal under that Act. The conditions which would qualify a person for the appointment were very carefully considered when the Bill, which is now the City Improvement Act was before the Council. It was determined that there should be no appeal from that tribunal but, on the other hand, that there should be a guarantee that the person presiding over the tribunal should be a person of considerable experience and standing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Advocate General and myself in consultation on the point, provided that in the first class only officers of a certain standing should be qualified and after that barristers, advocates and pleaders should be qualified, but we particularly desired to exclude those who were only, I might say, "pro forma" barristers, persons who had been called to the bar but had never really practised, and so we put in the words "practising barrester." But that has hampered us in a very peculiar way, because we find that it has been taken to mean that a person to be qualified must be actually practising at the time he is selected. We propose to substitude the following words: "Barrister, Advocate or Pleader of not less than eight years' standing and have practised as barristers or pleaders in the Bombay High Court." That is really the essence of the Bill, but as we are introducing the Bill we thought it desirable to get rid of one or two inconveniences which have been found, purely of a formal character, in the Act as it stands. One relates to a rather cumbersome process, for clause 2 of Section 19 of the Act provides that a contract shall be signed by the chairman and two other trustees, and sealed with the common seal of the Board; and clause 3 subsequently provides that the common seal of the Board, which will remain in the custody of the Secretary, shall not be attached except in the presence of two trustees. That is an unnecessary repetition because in any case the presence of two trustees is required. The next is an almost formal matter in which it is proposed to follow the wording of the City Municipal Act of Bombay in order to enable the signature of the Chairman to be fixed by means of a stamp. This as I have said is a purely formal matter. There are two remaining matters: one of them is that after section 41 there shall be inserted a new section, namely, 41, A. This section is desired both by the Corportion and by the Improvement Trust. The reason of it is this, that at present under the provisions of the Municipal Act the improvement of streets is gradually proceeded with by what is known as the set back provision. In making these valuable additions to streets spaces the Corporation are put to very great expense and naturally the Corporation would be slow to exercise their powers to effect improvements if they knew that immediately, or very shortly afterwards the whole property was going to be taken over by the Improvement Trust and they would not be reimbursed their expenditure. What the Corporation wants is that if a set-back is part of what will be an improved area under the Trust Act they shall be assured before hand that they will be reimbursed this money by the Trust. Lastly, as the City Improvement Trust Act stands the Trust have power in regard to two plots known as the Cooperage plot and the Secretariat plot to permanently treat the whole or any part of the said lands as open spaces, but they have not the same power, in regard to the Marine Lines Estate, and it is propose to insert the words "the Marine Lines Estate" between Cooperage plot and the Secretariat Plot in order to give them that power. I believe I am right in saying that it is an absolutely non-contentious measure and the importance of passing it early is that at present the officer charged with determining the amount of compensation to be paid to proprietors is carrying on his work and I believe so far most of the settlements are of an amicable nature; but at any moment parties may not come to terms and there must be an appeal to the Court. The first step is that money must be deposited with the Court and as at present there is no Court it is necessary to constitute one at the earliest possible date.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta.—I quite agree with Sir Charles Ollivant that this contains no contentious matter whatever, some of the clauses to which he has referred are entirely of an informal character, and others are agreed upon between the parties interested in the matter. With regard to the important clause about set backs that is a matter which was discussed between the Corporation and the Improvement Trust, and they both came to an understanding that this is a proper course to be taken. Then in regard to the slight change in the definition of the qualifications of the President I think Sir Charle Ollivant pointed out why that should be carried out. When that tribunal comes to be constituted I hope Government will remember that the officer to be appointed as President shall be one of the statuse which is contemplated in this qualification.

The Bill was then read a first time and subsequently passed in all its stages.

The Council adjourned till nocn on Saturday.

THE Punjab Government have at last officially designated the Lahore Veterinary School the Punjab Veterinary College, the name by which it has been usually, but not strictly correctly, known, thus placing it on the same footing as the Bombay and Bengal Veterinary Colleges. The graduates are mostly hardy Punjabis, and are generally willing to accept service in any country. Last year about 20 men volunteered for South African war, and at the present time final year students are being examined who are volunteers for service in South Africa.

THE jet manufacturing trade, which many years ago previous to the introduction of the French and Spanish products was the staple trade of the town of Whitby, is being largely effected by the death of Her Majesty. Heavy orders (says the "Northern Echo") have been received from London, &c., for promp supplies of jet goods suitable for mourning purposes, and the principal manufacturers have already dispatched many hundreds of pounds worth of stock. When the industry declined many years ago large quantities of the best local jet were stored in anticipation of brighter times, and this is now being largely utilised. Consequent upon there being a lack of workshops, sheds are being erected in places, and all available cutters are being requisitioned in order to cope with the demand, which it is expected will keep workmen employed for some weeks.

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ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Rustomji, late Persian Vice-Consul charged Jalaludin Hoosein, Editor and Proprietor of a Persian newspaper called Hiblule-Matin, printed and published in Calcutta, with defamation. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs Smitham, Bland and Noble, Solicitors, appeared to prosecute while Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, defended the accused.

Mr. Taleyrkhan said that since the last hearng the complainant's solicitors had received a letter from the Bombay Government over the signature of Mr. W. T. Morson, Secretary to Government, stating that the Legation at Teheran had intimated to the Government of India that the Persian Firman and Decoratibn of the Sun and Lion had been officially conferred on Mr. Cawasji Dadabhoy Rustomji. Mr. Taleyarkhan said he understood the Court had received a copy of the letter and asked that it might be put in the evidence.

Mr. Hamilton objected to the letter being put in under section 78 of the Evidence Act..

The Magistrate said that the letter was inadmissable.

Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the Court to take the document into consideration in deciding the case, it having been received from the Government. This was the best evidence the prosecution could produce.

The magistrate observed that the letter would have assisted him in arriving at the conclusion in the case had it been received in accordance with section 78 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Taleyarkhan suggested that the hearing of the case might be postponded to enable him to apply to the Government of India for the original copy of the order. Had he known of this difficulty before he would have wired for an authentic declaration from the British Legation at Persia and obtained it through the Government of India.

After some further discussion it was decided that the addresses of the counsel should be proceeded with.

Mr. Hamilton in addressing the court on behalf of the defence said that accused was the editor of a highly classical Persian newspaper published in Calcutta. He edited his paper so well that he obtained distinctions from the Persian Government. The paper was circulated amongst a small number of persons, who were interested in Persian politics. He knew the complainant by sight and had no grudge or ill will against him. Complainant described himself as a commission agent and a dealer in diamonds and precious stones, but he had not produced any books of account. During the last ten years that he had held the office of Persian Vice Consul, he received a remuneration of Rs. 700 in all. This fact was sufficient to show that complainant was not a rich man as he attempted to prove himself to be. Accused as the editor of the paper, came to know of the complainant's affairs and received certain information about him. He sent the substance of the communication to the Consul general but as the latter was tardy in taking action in the matter, accused himself took steps through the medium of his paper. He only narrated the same circumstance in his papers which he had communicated to the consul general, simply because complainant "did not preserve the honour and dignity of his post." The imputation was not malicious but was made in good faith for the good of the Persian community. Accused only disclosed some of the complainant's acts, which were not in keeping with the dignity of his post. The counsel then asked the court to believe the evidence of Mr. Mehta, who was a rich, honourable and influential man in Calcutta and who had no reason to perjure against complainant. The carpet, picture and star were next dealt with. With regard to the star the counsel observed that it was purchased for Rs. 25 from a local dealer and that it was a military decoration and could not be worn by civilians. As regards the firman he cited the case of Sir D. M. Petit in which the document he had bore the seal of the Persian Government as well as the signature of the Consul General. In the complainant's case both the signature and seal were wanting. If the firman and star were true, the accused would have been the first man to come and apologize to complainant.

The case was adjourned to the 22nd instant.

JUSTICES' ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Municipal Corporation, for the purpose of electing sixteen members of the new Corporation which comes into existence on the 1st April next. There was a large attendance of Justices. On the motion of Mr. G. Lund, seconded by Mr. P. N. Wadia, Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cawasji Murzban, C. I. E., was elected chairman of the meeting. The chairman in opening the proceedings drew the attention of the Justices to the instructions printed on the voting paper and requested them to put their initials against the names of the candidates they wished to elect, in the proper column and to hand over the voting paper personally to the chairman.

On the motion of Dr. Cawasji Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. Wamanrao D. Pitale, it was resolved that the voting for sixteen councillors of Municipal Corporation, which is to come into existence on the 1st April next should be commenced and that no voting paper be received after 6 p.m., the meeting closing at that hour and the hall cleared.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed scrutineers to examine the voting papers and report the result to the chairman: Messrs. R. P. Brunton, W. E. Waite, W. Pearson, M. N. Wadia, H. Holmes, S. B. Master, A. W. Shete, P. P. Wagh and L. W. Michael.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Voting papers were then issued and the polling commenced briskly. The result of the scrutiny will be declared to-day. The following are the names of the candidates:—

1 The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola.
2 Dr. C. H. F. Underwood.
3 Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.
4 Dr. Dinshaw Bumonji Master.
5 The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta.
6 Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.
7 Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia.
8 Dr. D. A. D'Monte.
9 Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.
10 Mr. Bhugwandas Narotumdas.
11 Mr. Mir Aun Ali.
12 Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji.
13 Khan Bahadur Bumonji B. Patel.
14 Mr. Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy.
15 Mr. George Lund.
16 Mr. Eknath R. Khote.
17 Mr. Hassambhoy Visram.
18 Mr. K. N. Kabraji.
19 Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.
20 Mr. Lukhmsee Napoo.
21. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed.

The last candidate having been elected by the ratepayers, had withdrawn his candidature.

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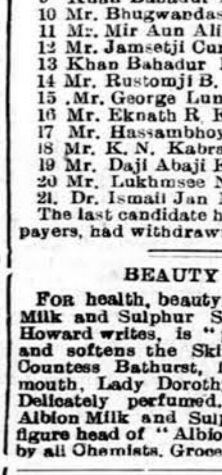
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THE FAMINE COMMISSION AT AJMERE.

MAJOR SPILSBURY, Superintending Engineer of Ajmere-Merwara, was the first witness called to give evidence at Ajmere on Satur day before the Indian Famine Commission. He said he had charge of the British districts during a great part of the famine period, and was responsible for the organisation by which the public works were gradually made to conform to the North-West Provinces Code. In October and November, 1899, the works were too attractive, not only to foreigners, but to their own people, owing to the liberality of the wage scale. A great many people were attracted from Kishengarh and Jaipur, and the rate of wages in Ajmere at that time was 20 chitaks for a digger, 15 for a carrier, and 8 for a working child, with a minimun wage given in rest days, and the freedom to earn 25 per cent. over the ordinary wage. It was the latter and the rest day which proved the great attraction. There were then no works opened in Native States. This system of payment continued until the New Year, the test work system of a minimum wage having been abolished in December. In January they had gradually worked up to the North-West Provinces system which was the intermediate with no minimum wage, but provision for dependents and children. With this they worked throughout the rest of the famine. He considered the system worked quite satisfactorily in Ajmere; but in Merwara the people clung tenaciously to the works, both because distress was greater in that district, and because the people had become habituated to earning wages on relief-works. In Merwara also the working of the system suffered from the continuous changes of officers. From the autumn of 1899 up to the rains of 1900 they had two changes of executive engineers and two different officers in the position of Assistant Commissioner.

Witness was then examined as to nature of the works carried out.

The President: You have a congeries of Native States with your British district in the midst of them. Rivers run from Native States and through British territory. If you "bund" the water higher up you shut it off from those down the stream?—We do not interfere with any existing rights of tanks; but there is nothing to prevent any one "bunding" up a stream if no other interest is affected. But there is hardly a stream left which is not a tank somewhere.

Looking at that from my own experience of difficulties with zemindars who are "bunding" a stream and shutting it off below, would it not be advisable if a large scheme by which the claims of all parties should be considered and decided should be drawn up and matters arranged, so that people below might not suffer?—We have thought of that, but I think the rainfall here is too precarious to work that system. If we had a uniform rainfall we could manage it, but it is very uncertain.

So you are anxious to impound what you can first get?—Yes.

Could it not be arranged that having made provision for yourselves, you can let off the water below in the way of a waste weir?—I am afraid it would not act here.

Has it been considered on a large scale?—Yes; we have thought of it several times. It is a thing desirable to be done; but the present rulings are not to interfere with existing rights.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker Commissioner for Ajmere-Merwara, speaking in reference to the wage scale, said in October it was 20 chitaks for a digger, 15 for a carrier, and 8 for a working child. In November the scale was made still more attractive; but they did away with the minimum and maximum and the rest day wage. They raised the carriers wage to 16 chitaks and the working child to 10. That scale prevailed in November and December.

The President: I am not surprised your numbers jumped from 23,000 to 35,000. That explains it at once. Having found that modification was still more attractive, you proceeded to change the whole business and introduce the North-West Provinces piece scale of 19, 14, and 10 chitaks, respectively, with 12 for a minimum and allowance for dependants. Did you find that had any injurious effect on the workers?—No; I myself, however, favoured 15 chitaks for carriers.

There was an immediate drop from 35,000 to 19,000. You got rid of half the people on your works?—Yes.

Witness, examined on the subject of village gratuitous relief, explained the smallness of the number by suggesting that the majority of families took their dependants to the works where they were provided for in kitchens and poor-houses, an explanation which the President accepted as feasible.

You had 7,851 in poor-houses in December. Of these, how many would be foreigners? Had the stream of immigrants commenced?—Well commenced.

Were they in an enfeebled condition?—They were divided into two classes. First of all there was a regular stream of immigrants, which probably came in tenfold numbers as compared to the usual influx, and they were all right when they came. I think 20,000 were counted on one day on one road. They passed through, but came back when they could not get relief in Malwa and the North-West Provinces.

They did not get relief in the North-West Provinces, but they merged in the ordinary population.—Well, a good many came back in a distressed condition, and there was great pressure in our poor-houses from Native States.

Would they amount to half these 7,800 people?—Considerably more than half.

Merwara had suffered from scarcity in the previous year, and the situation there was more complicated than in Ajmere. You had over 40,000 on works at the end of September, and nearly 6,000 on gratuitous relief. They went on increasing till the end of December, till you had 71,000 altogether on relief. Of that number how many were immigrants?—The Marwari immigration was in full force then. Ten per cent. appeared in our return, and there were others in the special foreign camps who do not appear in our returns. We put down 11,000 as belonging to Native States, and I myself believe there was a percentage of 15 of Marwar people on our works.

You had in Merwara larger immigration than in Ajmere—Yes; there was increasing pressure on both sides of the border.

At that time in Merwara you had a rise in mortality. It got up to three times the normal in January?—Some 20,000 to 25,000 people invaded us, and 2,000 deaths must have occurred among these unhappy people.

I see the total numbers on relief got up to 72 per cent. of the population in Merwara. That was due to the increase of distress I suppose, and another thing to be considered is that immigration vitiates the figures.—Quite so.

Of course, you have had two famine years?—Yes, and the Mers of the hills are very thriftless. There is no saving.

On the whole do you think your relief-works have created any feeling of demoralisation among the people?—No; they have gone back to ordinary affairs as willingly as could be expected, although in Merwara it took some time to get them back.

Was the ordinary area of crops cultivated after the famine?—There was a falling-off owing to the big mortality among the cattle of which nine-tenths died in Merwara and 50 per cent. in Ajmere, and also to the terrible fever we had in the latter part of the year. The mortality from the latter has been terrible.

Were any arrangements made for the distribution of quinine?—Yes, in every village, and it had a very good effect.

The Hon. Mr. Nicholsol asked a number of questions as to the advisability of storing fodder for cattle for bad years. Mr. Tucker did not think it would be practicable to provide sufficient.

As a result of the Hon. Mr. Bourdillon's examination it appeared the mortality was calculated not only upon a reduced population, but on the census of 1891, which, as the President remarked, would make a great difference.

Re-examined by the President, witness said the assessment had nothing whatever to do with the power of the people to cope with famine. It was supposed to be from 15 to 20 per cent. of the gross produce; but since it was worked out on an assumed gross produce, in reality it would not be more than 12 per cent. He endorsed the President's plan for making a complete survey of the rivers of the districts with a view to conserving the water to the best advantage of all parties.

Major J. R. Dunlop-Smith, C.I.E., late Famine Commissioner in Rajputana, said he put forward with some diffidence his computation of the percentage of foreigners among those on British works. He knew he differed from the views of local officers, but he presented figures to show that the number of foreigners on works was not more than five per cent. He based his calculations on the figures of the local officers themselves. He was inclined to think there had been confusion between foreigners and the people from the "Istamrari" villages who had come on the works in large numbers.

The President said these were nevertheless British subjects, and could not be classed as foreigners.

Major Dunlop-Smith affirmed that they certainly had been so classed.

Asked his opinion regarding the working of the organisation adopted witness said he considered that the naib tahsildar ought to have more power. He was not always in charge of the works but he ought to have been. He also thought there ought to have been more control over the grain shops on the works. The bunnias practically charged what they liked and in one work prices were from 10 to 20 per cent. beyond the market value.

The President: So a man would get 12 chitaks instead of 14?—Yes; and the commissioner said he took that into account in fixing wages. The result was Government had to pay more.

Witness stated that he would not put the percentage as a general rule higher than five per cent.

The President: That is a different matter. It is not so serious as I thought. You cannot expect a bunnia to go five or ten miles to a work without getting something for it.

Asked his opinion as to immigration, witness aids it was hopeless to attempt to check it. It could be regulated, he thought, by consulting with the Native authorities as to a general scheme of works to cover the whole country. He would not advocate the recovery of the cost of maintenance of foreigners on British works. This matter was the subject of a good deal of conversation between the Commission and the witnesses, and when it was suggested that the question might be dealt with by establishing the same code in Native as in British territory, the Dewan of Kishengarh said he doubted whether it would be acceptable to a State like Bikanir, which really could not afford to support the whole of their people in times of famine. Major Dunlop-Smith observed that when works were once established in Native States they were well managed, and he was surprised at the large percentage of their resources which the States had spent on giving relief.

The Commission then adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	9	5	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	19	17	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	83	42	70
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi ...	23	16	30
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	35	28	73
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	4	6	18
G Mahim and Worli ...	5	6	21
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	16	31
Total ...	178	136	299
Total plague deaths to date ...	84,471	69,825	
Same date last year ...	123	8[illegible]	384

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 14.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E H Ingle to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Hyderabad Dist during the absence on leave of Mr H Pogson or pending further orders; Mr K A Reinold to be Asst Supt of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist vice Mr Ingle; and Mr J A Wallinger Inspr of Police Ahmedabad to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist vice Mr Reinold pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the transfer of Mr J B Jenkins to Ahmednagar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Waman Narayen Rahurkar to continue as second class Subordinate Judge Sangamner; Mr Govind Mahadeo Pandit B A L L B to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as second class Subordinate Judge Bassein vice Mr E F Rego or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Crawford Asst Collr of Customs Bombay has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W E Copleston to act as Divisional Forest Officer S D Kanara in addition to his own duties vice Mr W A Talbot pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs R B Wood I C S and J S Heaney I C S to be Asst Collectors Kaira.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W Beale acting Second Asst Resident as a Trustee of the Aden Port Trust vice Lieut N S Coghill proceeded on leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPATRMENT.

The Rev L M Haslope Chaelain of Deesa and Abu, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Narayan Khare B A to act as Vice-Principal Poona Training College vice Mr Ramchandra Parsharam Godbole B A pending further oirders.

Mr E Greenwood Principal Sir J J School of Art has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India three months extension of leave.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following Lady and Gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—K Subramani Aiyar Esq B A L T; Miss A E Edge; Govind Balaji Kher Esq L M & S; Sorab Kharsedji Nariman Esq M D B Sc Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai Esq; Narayan Madhav Samarth Esq B A L L B; Rev W Shapter S J; C W Waddington Esq M A (Oxon); and Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia Esq.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr Edalji Dorabji Talati B A to be sub pro tem Principal Elphinstone High School; and Mr Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani B A to be sub pro tem Head Master Ahmedabad High School.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J McNeill I C S to be First Asst vice Mr H O Quin I C S promoted; and Mr Bilaram Suchanand to be Second Assistant.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G E Jones to be a member of the Sind Boiler Commission vice Mr E K Horsfall deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W L S L Cameron Assoc M Inst C E Ex Engr 1st grade is appointed Suptdg Engr Southern Divn vice Mr D George proceeding on furlough.

The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Engineer Estabt:—Mr F St C Farran to be Asst Engr 3rd grade permanent; and Mr C Gulland to be Asst Engr 3rd grade permanent and Asst Engr 2nd grade sub pro tem.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Moro Ramchandra Bhave Sub Registrar of Karjat residing at Karjat, is appointed with effect from the 16th Feb 1901 to be a Conciliator under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879.

Mr Kesarmal Hanmantmal residing at Ahmednagar is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Original Side.

The High Court on its Original Side will be closed from Sunday the 21st April to Sunday the 9th June 1901 both days inclusive.

THE Vayitri correspondents of the "Times of Malabar" give some details of a brutal assault made upon a European planter by a mob of roughs at Meypaddi. The planter, adds our contemporary, has lodged a complaint, and it is to be hoped the matter will be thoroughly sifted. One of the correspondents states that had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by an Eurasian writer, the planter might have been done to death.

THE Empress Frederick, in reply to a message of condolence sent by the Hamburg Senate, has sent the following telegram:—"I am sincerely grateful to the Senate for their comforting words of sympathy and consolation on the occasion of the irreparable loss of my dearly beloved mother, before which I am bowed down with deep grief."

A MERCHANT of Brooklyn (United States) has begun an action against his wife for annulment of marriage on the ground that he was hypnotised into marrying her. The lady (says "Science Siftings") is a spiritualist and conducts regular seances at her home. The husband in his complaint swears that he one day attended a seance at the home of his wife, and that on the same day he married her. He never met the good dame before, and swears that when he made her his wife he was under a spell which she had cast about him, and he did not know what he was doing.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE arrangements for the proclamation of a new Sovereign, for a Royal funeral, or a Royal coronation fall within the domain of the Heralds' College. The Duke of Norfolk is hereditary head of the Heralds' College, under the title of Earl-Marshal. Originally the title was merely Lord-Marshal, but in 1397 Richard II. conferred the title upon Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and his heirs for ever. This title expired by attainder, and on October 19, 1672, Charles II. conferred the title of Earl-Marshal upon Henry Lord Howard and his heirs for ever, and it is under this grant that the present Duke of Norfolk holds the office.

The subordinate officers of the Heralds' College may be divided into three classes—Kings-at-Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants. There are four Kings-at-Arms. The most important is the Garter King-at-Arms, an office which is held by Sir Albert William Woods, who has held office since 1869. The other Kings-at-Arms are the Clarencieux King, so called after the Duke of Clarence, whose department covers all the lands south of the Trent; the Norroy King-at-Arms, who regulates matters to the north of the Trent; and, lastly, the Bath and Gloucester King-at Arms. This office was instituted in 1484 in memory of the Duke of Gloucester, but it fell into abeyance and was revived by George I. The Bath and Gloucester King takes especial cognisance of everything affecting the Order of the Bath.

There are in all eight Heralds—the Chester Herald, and Windsor, Somerset, Lancaster, Richmond, York, and Surrey Heralds, together with the Maltravers Herald Extaordinary. There are four Pursuivants. The Rogue Croix, so called after the St. George' Cross on a white ground; the Blue Mantle Pursuivant; the Portcullis Pursuivant, who takes his title from the famous badge of the House of Tudor, and which is so familiar on the walls of the Colleges of Cambridge; and, lastly, the Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, who was established by Henry VIII. All these officers wear the quaintest of costumes decending from mediæval times. The prominent feature of them is the tabard, a square apron emblazoned with a heraldic device. But the costume will be familiar to everyone who remembers Tenniel's illustrations to "Alice in Wonderland."

Mr. William Henry Weldon, F. S. A., Norroy King-of-Arms, whose reading of the King's proclamation from St. James's Palace has been the subject of much praise, has been associated with the College of Arms for the past twenty-one years. As far back as 1880 he was appointed Windser Herald, and six years later he became Registrar of the College. Sir Albert Woods, K.C.M.G., who as stated above, has held the historic post of Garter Principal King-at-Arms since 1869, as his father, the late Sir William Woods, did before him, is now in his eighty-fifth year. Sir Albert entered the College of Arms as long ago as 1838, the year after Her late Majesty ascended the throne. For a long time past he has been too feeble to undertake personally the duties of his office.

George I., as all readers of "the Love of an Uncrowned Queen" will recall, died stricken with terror at the news of the death of his deeply-injured Consort, Sophia of Zell, as he was on his way to visit his Hanoverian dominions. The horses of his carriage were lashed to a gallop, but the King expired, as the coach entered Osnaburgh on June 11, 1727. George II. died suddenly of apoplexy at Kensington Palace between seven and eight in the morning on October 25, 1760. He had risen, as usual, at six o'clock sipped his chocolate, and remarked to the page that as it was a fine morning, he should take a walk in the garden. The page, as he was turning to leave the room, heard a groan and a thud like a faggot from the fire, and found the King lying dead upon the floor.

George III, had been bereft of his reason for nine years before death came. He could still take pleasure in strumming his favourite Handel, and enjoyed being wheeled from room to room by his attendants, until blindness and deafness overtook him and he became little more than a living corpse. About three months before his death his body became incapable of retaining nourishment and he was reduced almost to a skeleton. On the very morning of his death the "Times" published a paragraph making light of his serious condition; but he died at 8-35 the same day, on the evening of Saturday, January, 29, 1820.

William IV was a life-long sufferer from hay-fever. Early in June 1837, he was prostrated with a return of his old malady, and though he ralied for a time, his constitution at the age of seventy-two was not proof against so serious an attack. He desired eagerly to live a few years longer, as he dreaded the perils to which, as he thought, the youth and inexperience of the Princess Victoria might expose the country. On June 18, 1837, he feebly waved the flag which the Duke of Wellington was bound to present to him on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and begged that the commemorative banquet might not be postponed on account of his illness. The King died at 2-12 on the morning of Tuesday, June 20, 1837.

The coronation of George IV. cost £240,000, the Royal robes alone counting for £24,000 and the crown for £54,000. The ceremony took place with great pomp, but the expense was so enormous and the exclusion of the public so jealous that it produced only discontent. William IV., on his accession, expressed a wish that the expense of the old-fashioned coronation ceremony might be retrenched, and the outlay was cut down to £30,000.

The Consitutional question of succession to the throne has been a good deal discussed in connexion with recent events. A glance at the systems of succession in vogue in Europe will make the matter clear. There are three such systems. The first is the well-known Salic system, under which all females are excluded. This in in force in Belgium, Sweden Norway, Italy, Denmark, and Germany. The other two systems are characterised by different degrees of famale participation.

George IV. died of a complication of diseases early on the morning of Saturday June 26, 1830. He had been breaking up for some months, and latterly was scarcely capable of transacting public business. On his death bed, when almost inarticulate, he is said to have asked for Thomas Shillitoe, a worthy Quaker who had once publicly remonstrated with him on his vices. His attendants, misunderstanding him, sent for the Bishop of Chichester, and the King's dying wish was foiled. The story goes that he begged the Duke of Wellington to fasten a lock of the hair of his first love, Mrs. Fitzherbert, round his neck when he should be lying in his coffin.

It is not always realised how far the creation of the present House of Lords is the work of Her Majesty's reign. But more than a third of the peers who at present hold titles owe their patents to the late Queen's creation. The late Queen's first Duke was the Duke of Abercorn, created in 1868, her first Marquis, the Marquis of Normandy, created in 1838; her first Earl, the Earl of Leicester, who had previously sat for fifty-eight years in the House of Commons. Her first Viscount was Viscount Hill created in 1842; and her first Baron was Baron De Mauley. Her first Baronet was Sir John Conroy, whose grandson died only the other day when the title became extinct. The late Queen's first Peerage was created on July 21, 1837, when the Duke of Roxburghe was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, under the title of Earl of Innes. Her first Bishop was Tusgrave, who was made Bishop of Hereford in the August after the late Queen's elevation to the throne, and who afterwards became Archbishop of York.

Daniel O'Connell the Irish patriot and leader, in the course of a speech delivered at Bandon on the eve of her Majesty's wedding day said:—"We must be—we are—loyal to our young and lovely Queen. . We must be—we are—attached to the Throne, and to the lovely being by whom it is filled. She is going to be married. I wish she may have as many children as my grandmother had—twenty-two. I am a father, and a grandfather, and in the face of Heaven I pray with as much honesty and fervour for Queen Victoria as I do for any of my own progeny. . Oh, if I be not greatly mistaken I'd get in one day 500,000 brave Irishmen to defend the life, the honour, and the person of the beloved young lady by whom England's Throne is now filled. Let every man in the vast and multitudinous assembly stretched out before me who is loyal to the Queen, and would defend her to the last, lift up the right hand." And we are told that every man did.—

The one of most interest to us is the Castille system, or the cognate system, as some Constitutional writers term it. England, Spain, and Portugal are the only three European nations in which it prevails. Under this system male heirs in the same degree of relationship exclude females, but females take precedence of males in a remoter degree of relationship. Thus, of a son and a daughter the daughter being the elder, the son succeeds; but of a daughter and a nephew, for example, the daughter succeeds. The third system, the Austrian, is that by which male heirs in every degree of relationship have to be exhausted before any female heir, however close in degree, can inherit. Only in the case of the entire extinction of the male descent in all male lines does the throne pass to the female line. This the rule in Austria, Holland, Russia, and Greece.

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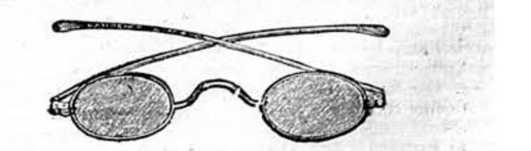

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PURELY PERSONAL.

It will have been noticed that the early bulletins from Osborne were signed by Sir James Reid and Sir Richard Douglas-Powell. These two men are the primary doctors of the Queen, and with the adition of Sir Francis Laking, make up the complete royal madical bodyguard. The underlying principle of the appointment is that it is the most confidential that a medical man could occupy. For the most part this trio, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," are true disciples of the Jennerian school, and one of the first principles of Dr Jenner, who was for thirty years the Queen's doctor, was the preservation of the secrecy of the sick-room.

Jenner still lives in his royal medical successors. It became a principle that his system in regard to Her Majesty must be carried on unbroken. Twenty years ago Dr. Reid was appointed Resident Physician almost for that purpose. He was a local Aberdeenshire man, whose medical brilliancy had been brought to the notice of Janner. The latter soon satisfied himself that he was just the man he wanted; he proposed to Her Majesty that Dr. Reid should become the resident doctor, and his appointment followed. All through those early years of Dr. Reid's service Jenner exercised a close supervision and thus it came about that the former was thoroughly tutored in the Jennerian system and adopted it. Moreover, he seemed to absorb many of Jenner's characteristics.

Sir William was the embodiment of reticence; but Sir James has proved quite his equal in this respect. He is a silent Scot who never speaks two words to patient, nurse, or acquaintance if one will do, and has never been known in his life to speak of the Queen's health and any peculiarities it might possess. In more senses than one has he followed in Jenner's footsteps. The Queen became closely attached to him, and in many ways displayed the fact. Mark that he married a maid of honour, a circumstance of no small significance whilst within the last few weeks Her Majesty provided him with a house within the precincts of Windsor Castle. He occupied apartments in the Castle before he was married.

We get Jenner again in Sir Richard Douglas-Powell who was one of his pupils, most of whom have risen to distinction. It must be noted that the Resident Physician could not be Jenner's successor as first Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen. No appointment in this respect was made till Jenner had passed away, and then Sir Richard received his call. His skill and discretion are proverbial in the profession, and he is one of the first authorities upon consumption treatment. His eyes are clear and penetrating, his face clean-shaven and dignified, and there is a look about him which somehow brings the Sherlock Holmes of fiction to one's mind.

Sir Francis Laking is quite of a different would from either of the others. Probably he is the least Jennerian of the three, but he is the greatest exponent of medical common sense, and his vivacity and cheerfulness are in themselves acquisitions to any sick room. One of the first principles of his medical teaching embraces the manifold virtues of rest, and another is that of doing unto the constitution what the mind feels most inclined to. Neither he nor his colleagues are to any extent faddists, nor ever prone to experimentation in a case of illness; in this respect they are quite conservative. They have always regarded the Queen as an excellent patient, principally because of Her Majesty's optimism in regard to her own constitution and its capacity for endurance.

The Earl of Clonmell who is reported from New York to be dangerously ill at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he is staying, is an exceedingly amiable and business-like young man of twenty-two. It was only two years ago that he succeeded to the earldom of which he is the seventh representative. Lord Clonmell is yet another peer who considers it not derogatory to his dignity to engage in commerce, and it was in the furtherance of his business—which, by the way, lies in the breeding and export of cattle—that five weeks ago he left for America. And now pneumonia has him in its fearful grip.

In Ireland the railways are even less up to date than over here in England. The young Earl when living at his beautiful country seat of Bishop's Court, Straffan, used always to have an hour's journey before he could reach the station to take train to Dublin sixteen miles away where he has his office. Four or five months ago however he invested in a moter car in which the journe from Bishopscourt to Dublin can be accomplished in less than an hour Once when he and a friend were out driving something went wrong with the motor went—a value spring dropped off. And as it aappened the moter went wrong right in the middle of a little village where the childern were just coming out from school. Everybody of course knew the Earl and his chaagers was very great. But it would never do to let the villagers know that the motor would not go. It would be all over Kildare in an hour.

A clerical contributor sends me some more jottings about that exceptionally distinguished man, the late Bishop Creighton. He was always (says my correspondent) a great lover of children, and, when staying with me during the transition period, on the eve of his leaving Peterborough for London, took kindly notice of my daughter V. The little damsel sat on his knee the morning he has leaving, whilst we had a long, grave talk about the coming change. The child was listening, and as he rose to go, said, "Bishop, whose knee have I been sitting on—Peterborough or London?" The Bishop laughed in enjoyment of the child-like remark, and said it was a difficult question. The following day I had an acknowledgment of an ecclesiastical book I sent the Bishop relative to London, in which he said, "It will be a memorial of my old diocese—alas! that I should write the words!—" and then, ever mindful of children he added: "Love to V. tell her one knee belonged to each diocese!"

Talking with him, about the same time, on the growth of gambling, which he much lamented, the Bishop said its increase in every form and in every class startled him, and he wondered if it was the same in other countries. Then suddenly he added, "it was really very different in our young days, we were not nearly so speculative. Why I heard from my sons at Cambridge two of them were then at Emanuel College), that the sad news of the sudden and of Archbishop Benson reached college just as they were going to hall, and that at the scholars' table, where they have a friend, a sweeps take was at once arranged as to the new Archbishop. I am glad to say the one who proposed it drew a rank outsider," "One smiles over it," said the bishop gravely, "but it was a grim business. Is it a sign of deterioration? I am sure no one at Oxford in our days would bet on such a subject." But, then, with that remarkable facility for seeing both sides of a question which was ever present to him, Dr. Creighton added with a smile: "Possibly, however, it shows a healthy interest in the episcopate. I am sure it would never have occurred to you or me when we were undergraduates to care a fig who were bishops or archbishops."

Most stories (writes a military correspondent), including even your own amusing and most widely-quoted one about the eyeglass, represent Lord Kitchener in a somewhat stern light. Here is one which shows that even the modern "man of blood and iron" can unbend. During the last Soudan campaign Kitchener was accompanied by a telegraphist, to whom he took the nearest approach to a fancy his stern nature would allow. After Khartoum the telegraphist heard that his mother was ill andin want at home. He applied for his discharge, to which he was entitled. Kitchener sent for him, and demanded to know why he wished to leave. The man explained. "Don't you think you could help your mother without going home?" asked Kitchener. "I'd rather go home, sir," replied the operator. "Oh, very well," said Kitchener, closing the interview abruptly. "You know your own business best. That'll do."

My other tale, a South African one this time (adds my military correspondent), whilst illustrating Kitchener's severity, also shows that he is not so inccessible as might be supposed, and that his men know it. A soldier felt extremely ill and went to the doctor, who examined him more or less carefully, said there was nothing the matter with him-indeed, hinted none too politely that he was shamming—and ordered him to continuey his work. To be even suspected of malingering on active service is a terrible thing, and the man toiled on till at last he gave in and sank down, muttering I can't do another stroke-doctor or no doctor: I dont't care care if I get six months. Why don't you go to Lord Kitchener suggested. his chum." What's the good—he wouldn't bother about me," moaned the sick man. Oh, yes he would, said his comrade, "and if you wont go, I will, and with that he sought out Kitchener and explained matters.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas," and it is only right that the King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

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The late Lord Clyde said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. Travers, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—Joseph Poett.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

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EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
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Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

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S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE.
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Or Self-shining Jet.

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Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
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with High Temperature and Quick Pulse,
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Fevers of all kinds.

SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be over estimated."—A Professional Nurse (Qualified).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

BEETHAM'S "LAIT Larola" Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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20% CARBOLIC SOAP
Cures and prevents Insect and Mosquito bites.
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CARBOLIC OINTMENT
A Sovereign remedy for all Skin ailments.
FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

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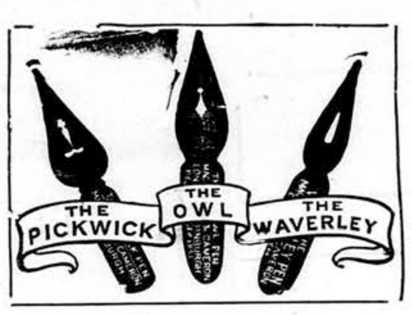

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GOLD MEDAL,
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The British Medical Journal says—
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For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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No Stable is complete without

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FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
SLOUGH ENGLAND
SOLD EVERYWHERE
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For Rheumatic Pains,
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Sore Throat from Cold
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Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/

Prepared only by—
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DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND
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Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins,
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Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

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No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

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No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
"A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM"
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BLONDEAU & CIE.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road,
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FOR Itching, Sunburn,
Insect Bites, Rash &c.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

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FULL NOURISHMENT.
PARTLY PREDIGESTED.
STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

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Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes. Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.*

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

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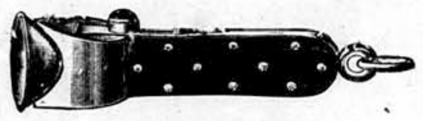
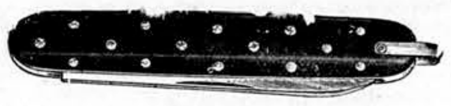
CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, CARD CASES, CIGAR CUTTERS, KNIVES AND PENCIL CASES.

Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16.

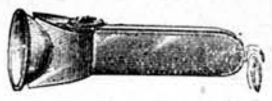


Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.



Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.



Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

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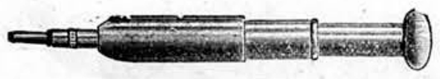
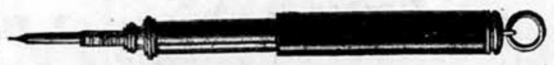
Pencil Case, Rs. 10.



Pencil, Rs. 8-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.



Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

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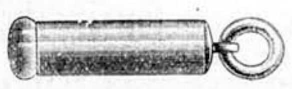
Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.



Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

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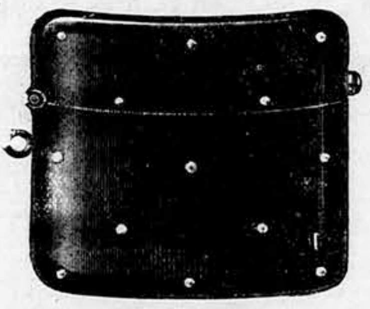
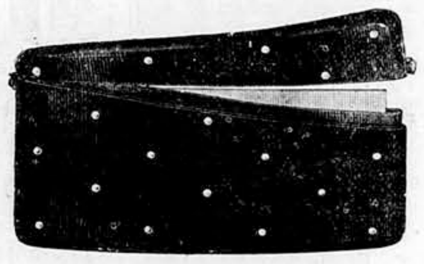


Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.



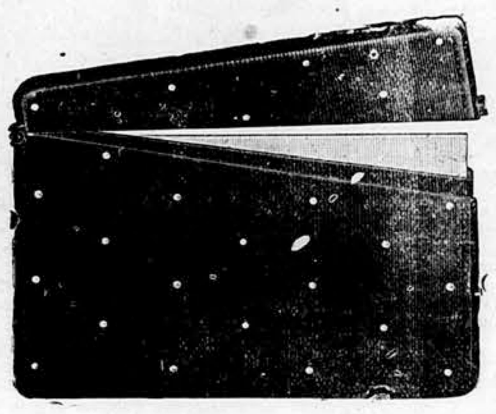
Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8

Memorandum Case Turquoise S[illegible] 20

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.

Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



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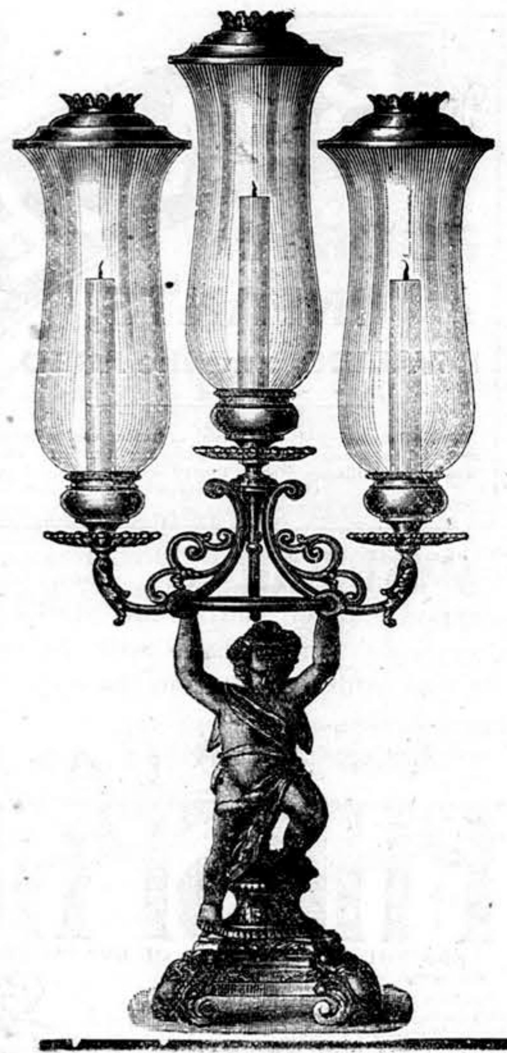

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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

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Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

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FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
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THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS.
FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS.
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CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA.
VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.
AVOID IMITATIONS.

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In concentrated drops.

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Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.

Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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